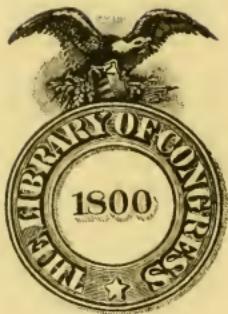


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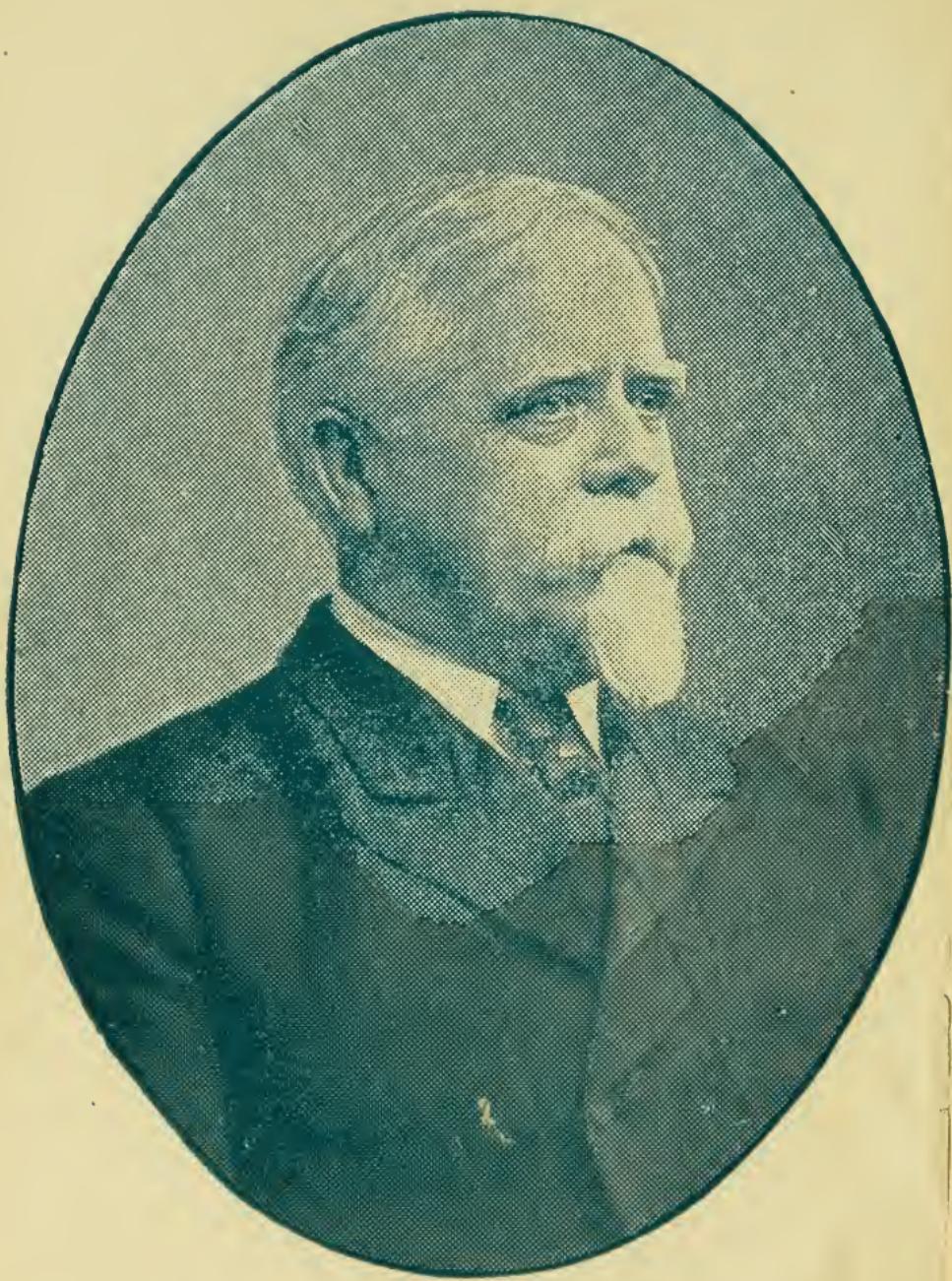


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HIS EXCELLENCE EDWIN WARFIELD,
Governor of Maryland.

THE STATE OF
MARYLAND

A DESCRIPTION OF ITS
LANDS, PRODUCTS AND
INDUSTRIES

COMPILED BY
T. J. C. WILLIAMS
FOR THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

1906

BALTIMORE, MD.
THE SUN JOB PRINTING OFFICE
1906

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PREFACE

This book is designed principally for distribution at the Jamestown Exposition, and its object is to give people who do not live in Maryland a correct knowledge of its geography, its soil, climate and productions and the extent of its manufactures and its natural resources. It was to have been compiled by Mr. Norval E. Foard, a member of the editorial staff of the Baltimore Sun, who was thoroughly informed of all things pertaining to Maryland, and who wrote a volume similar to this for the St. Louis Exposition. Just after the Board of Public Works had passed the order requesting Mr. Foard to do this work, that gentleman died from an attack of pneumonia. He had devoted a great part of his life to Maryland affairs, and was well qualified for this work which had been assigned to him. After his death the Board of Public Works requested the undersigned to compile the book. In doing so he has made free use of the Report of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics, by Mr. Jacob Schonfarber, and of various publications of the Maryland Geological Survey, W. Bullock Clark, State Geologist, which also supplied most of the illustrations.

T. J. C. WILLIAMS.

Baltimore, 1906.

CHAPTER I

THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Maryland is one of the thirteen original States. It lies on the Atlantic seaboard, and is included between the parallels of $37^{\circ} 53'$ and $39^{\circ} 43' 26''$ of north latitude and $75^{\circ} 4'$ and $79^{\circ} 33'$ west longitude. Its northern boundary is Mason and Dixon's line, which separates it from Pennsylvania on the north. Delaware joins it on the east, and is also separated from Maryland by the same historic boundary. The Atlantic ocean forms a portion of the eastern boundary. The Potomac river separates it from Virginia and West Virginia, the whole of the river to low water mark on the southern side being within the jurisdiction of Maryland.

The area of the State of Maryland is not large, and it is the smallest State of the Union except four. And yet it extends from the Atlantic ocean across the Coastal Plain, and the broad Chesapeake, the Piedmont region, the Blue Ridge mountains, the Great Valley and westward of the ridge of the Alleghany mountain range, its northwestern corner draining into the water courses of the Mississippi valley. In that territory there is every variety of soil, and most of the crops and fruits and flora of the temperate zone. Its geology illustrates the geological history of the continent, and its climate varies from the balmy temperature of the seaboard, where the winters are mild, and such fruit as figs, apricots and almonds grow in

the open air, to the rigorous climate of the Alleghany mountain heights, where the mercury sometimes sinks to nearly 30 degrees below zero, and where the summers are cool and delightful. Between these two extremes there is the wholesome, bracing air and equable temperature of the uplands, which extend from near Baltimore westward to the Alleghany mountains.

The extreme length of the State from east to west is 250 miles; the extreme breadth from north to south is 128 miles. The total area is 12,210 square miles, of which 2,350 are water. This water area is made up principally of the Chesapeake bay and its numerous tidal tributaries. The entire land surface of the State drains into the Chesapeake, except a part of Worcester county, whose streams find their way through Assateague and Sinepuxent bays to the ocean; the northeast portion of Cecil county, which drains into Christian creek and the Delaware, and the most of Garrett, which is drained by the Youghiogheny and Castleman rivers into the Ohio.

The northern boundary, known as the Mason and Dixon line, which became famous later as the boundary between the free and slave-holding States of the North and South, was, according to an agreement made in 1732, to run due west from Cape Henlopen (fifteen miles south of the point now known by that name) to the middle of the peninsula of the Eastern Shore, thence northward tangent to a circle of twelve miles radius—whose center was at Newcastle, Delaware—and then due north from the tangent point until it reached a parallel of latitude fifteen miles south of the southernmost part of Philadelphia. From this point the line was to run due west. Surveyors had already determined the position of the “center of the peninsula,” the north and south line, and the “tangent point,” when Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon,

CUMBERLAND, ALLEGANY COUNTY.



noted English astronomers and mathematicians, arrived in Philadelphia in 1763. From their arrival until December, 1767, Mason and Dixon were busy locating the "southernmost part of Philadelphia" and the northern boundary of the State, which they surveyed and marked as far as Dunkard creek, West Virginia, where they were stopped by the Indians. Along the greater portion of this line each mile was marked by a stone monument, which had the letter "P" engraved on the northern side, and the letter "M" on the southern side, while at each fifth mile was a stone, known as the "crown-stone," with the coat of arms of the Penns cut on the northern face and with that of Lord Baltimore on the southern. These stones were brought from England. Some of the original monuments remain in good condition, but many have become dilapidated or been removed. The line has been recently relocated by a Commission composed of representatives of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania and of the United States Government.

The southern boundary, long in dispute, was permanently settled in 1877, as far as the Maryland-Virginia portion is concerned, by a board of commissioners appointed by the States of Maryland and Virginia. According to their agreement, the boundary line follows the low-water line on the right bank of the Potomac river to Smith's Point at its mouth, thence northeasterly across Chesapeake bay to the southern end of Smith's Island, and thence to the middle of Tangier sound. Here the boundary runs south $10^{\circ} 30'$ west, until it intersects a straight line connecting Smith's Point and Watkins' Point. From this intersection the line runs to Watkins' Point, and thence eastward through the center of Pocomoke sound and Pocomoke river until it reaches the westward prolongation of the old Scarborough and Calvert

line surveyed in 1688, which it follows to the Atlantic ocean. There is still some controversy as to the exact location of some of the boundary marks. The States of Maryland and West Virginia have not yet determined the western terminus of this line.

THE CLIMATE.

The climate of Maryland is as varied as its surface configuration, and is to a considerable extent dependent upon the latter. These climatic differences are also due to the nearness of large bodies of water, such as the Atlantic ocean and the Chesapeake bay. The climate of most of the State has the healthfulness common to the eastern part of the United States, and in character is midway between that of Maine and that of Florida. In the eastern and southern parts of the State the winters are mild. While in the western and more elevated portions the winters are quite cold and the summers delightfully cool. The so-called "climatic changes" depend upon differences in temperature, precipitation, winds, humidity and barometric pressure.

The average temperature for the year varies materially in the several sections of the State, the temperature of the northern and western divisions, which ranges from an average of 27° in winter to 70° in summer, is several degrees lower than that of the southern and eastern divisions, where the temperature for winter is, on the average, about 40° and for summer 77°. In general, the average temperature of Southern Maryland is 2° higher than that of Baltimore, while the temperature of the country to the north and west of the city decreases as the elevation of the land becomes greater. In the western part of the State the valleys are slightly warmer than the mountains, but are more liable to early frosts.

The precipitation of moisture in Maryland occurs in the form of rain, snow and hail, usually the first,

especially in the southern and eastern parts of the State. There are no distinctly wet and dry seasons, as in tropical countries, but careful observations show that there is more rain in the spring and late summer than in the autumn and winter. There are also special areas where there is considerable rainfall, and others in which the precipitation is slight. The records show that the areas of greatest rainfall are on the eastern slope of the Catoctin mountain, in the Frederick valley, and along the shores of the Chesapeake bay between Cambridge and Annapolis, while the areas of least precipitation are between Denton and Westminster and in the mountainous counties. The annual precipitation in the State varies, according to localities, from 25 to 48 inches.

The winds in Maryland generally blow from the west, but during the summer they come more from the south, and in the winter more from the northwest and west, especially in the eastern and central portions of the State. In the mountainous regions of Western Maryland the winds are more commonly from the northwest and west throughout the year.

The State is divided into three areas, known as the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont Plateau and the Appalachian Region.

The Coastal Plain embraces the eastern portion and includes the area between the Atlantic ocean to a line passing from Wilmington, Delaware, to Washington, D. C., through Baltimore. It embraces the nine counties of the Eastern Shore, five southern counties and portions of Harford and Baltimore. This is also known as the tidewater section of the State. It includes the Chesapeake bay, and nearly every portion of it is reached by navigable streams or washed by the waters of the bay. The soil of this section is mostly light and in many places sandy. Much of it is

fine wheat and corn lands. All of it will produce tobacco, although its cultivation is nearly confined to the five southern counties on the Western Shore. There is no finer soil and climate for the production of fruit and vegetables than this Coastal Plain. In every part of it pure water is easily procured by driven wells. The fruit most commonly produced in this region for market are peaches, apples, plums, pears, strawberries and other small fruit and melons. It is an ideal region for truck farming, producing early vegetables and fruit, and having cheap and quick access to the markets of three great cities—Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore. The land of the Eastern Shore counties is low and level, most of it having no greater elevation than 25 feet above sea level.

The Piedmont Plateau is a low-lying plateau of complex origin whose rolling surface is traversed by highlands and cut by valleys which now and then trench the upland as deep gorges. It is divided into an eastern division and a western division by the inter-stream elevation known as Parr's Ridge, which, passing from western Montgomery county across Howard and Carroll counties, rises to an elevation of over 1,100 feet near the Pennsylvania line. A close study of this central portion of Maryland shows that the level-topped hills and broad stretches between the streams are remnants of old plains cut out of the high plateau that formerly stretched across the district from the Appalachians on the west to the sea on the east. Four such plains may be recognized by patching together their present remnants. The history of this district has also left its impression on the inhabitants. The best farming lands lie either on the flat-topped ridges or on the richer but wetter flood-plains of the valleys, and here may be found the

most prosperous agriculturalists. The trenching of the old plains has exposed the underlying rocks and stimulated the quarrying of building stones. It has also determined the location of the highways, while the waters descending from the highlands to the valley bottoms have developed water-powers which have been utilized by the numerous small mills throughout the district.

The Appalachian Region, extending from the Piedmont Plateau on the east to beyond the western limits of the State, consists of a series of parallel mountain ranges with deep valleys between. This region may be divided into four divisions—the Blue Ridge on the east, the Great Valley, the Allegany Ridges from North Mountain to Big Savage Mountain, and the Allegany Plateau from this point to the western limits of the State. These are but small segments of the similar divisions which extend northward into Pennsylvania and southward across the Virginias into the Southern States.

Maryland is divided into 23 counties and Baltimore City, of which Garrett, Allegany, Washington and the western part of Frederick comprise the mountainous region known as Western Maryland; the eastern part of Frederick, Carroll, Montgomery, Howard, Baltimore, Harford and the western part of Cecil the Piedmont area, which is also referred to under the name of Northern-Central Maryland; Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's, commonly called Southern Maryland; and the eastern part of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester, known as Eastern Maryland. Of these 23 counties all but seven lie upon navigable waters.

There seems to have been no consistent method adopted in erecting the several counties of the State. Some, like St. Mary's and Kent, grew with the de-

velopment of the province and were subsequently bounded by the erection of new counties; others, like Charles and Dorchester, were erected by the ruling of Lord Baltimore. Cecil county was erected by proclamation of the Governor, while Washington, Montgomery, Howard and Wicomico were established in constitutional conventions. The great majority of counties were, however, erected by Acts of Assembly. The records now extant do not show the original extent or the exact date of erection of several of the counties, but it is of interest to note that 18 out of the 23 counties were established before the close of the Revolutionary War and 11 of these before 1700. Baltimore City since 1851 has not been in any county, but, unlike any other American city except New York, is a distinct division of the State.

THE POPULATION OF THE STATE BY COUNTIES.

Counties	Date of Erection	Census, 1900	Area in sq. miles	County Towns
Allegany	1789	53,694	440.5	Cumberland
Anne Arundel.	1650	39,620	430.4	Annapolis
Baltimore ...	1659	90,755	646.8	Towson
Balto. City... {	1851	508,957	30.0.....	
	1729			
Calvert	1654	10,223	216.8	Prince Frederick
Caroline	1726	16,248	317.4	Denton
Carroll	1838	33,860	445.3	Westminster
Cecil	1674	24,662	374.6	Elkton
Charles	1660	17,662	462.0	La Plata
Dorchester ...	1666	27,962	573.2	Cambridge
Frederick	1748	51,920	660.0	Frederick
Garrett	1872	17,701	681.0	Oakland
Harford	1773	28,269	439.8	Belair
Howard	1850	16,715	249.1	Ellicott City
Kent	1637	18,786	281.0	Chestertown
Montgomery..	1776	30,451	517.6	Rockville
Pr. George's..	1695	29,898	479.6	Upper Marlboro
Queen Anne's.	1706	18,364	363.4	Centerville
St. Mary's....	1637	17,182	369.1	Leonardtown
Somerset	1668	25,923	328.6	Princess Anne
Talbot	1661	20,342	267.1	Easton
Washington ..	1776	45,133	457.3	Hagerstown
Wicomico	1867	22,852	368.9	Salisbury
Worcester	1742	20,865	491.5	Snow Hill
The State....	....	1,188,044	9,891.0	Annapolis

TOTAL POPULATION AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1634.....	200	1800.....	341,546
1660.....	12,000	1810.....	380,546
1671.....	20,000	1820.....	407,350
1701.....	25,000	1830.....	447,040
1715.....	30,000	1840.....	470,019
1748.....	130,000	1850.....	538,034
1756.....	154,188	1860.....	687,049
1760.....	166,523	1870.....	780,894
1770.....	199,827	1880.....	934,943
1775.....	225,000	1890.....	1,042,390
1782.....	254,050	1900.....	1,188,044
1790.....	319,728		

The counties of Maryland, unlike those of many other States, are the ultimate units of territory and not the combination of townships. This fact, together with the paucity of large towns and the agricultural character of the communities, have made the counties as such of unusual importance in all political and social relations. Election districts are established in all the counties.

Maryland was settled by a party of Englishmen under Leonard Calvert, who left the mother country in the "Ark and Dove" in 1633, and finally landed near the mouth of the Potomac, on the shores of St. Mary's river, in 1634. The proprietor, Cecil Calvert, second Baron of Baltimore, received the territory from Charles I., under a charter which allowed many liberties, including freedom from taxation by the King. In 1649 the colonists established these privileges by the "Toleration Act," which forbade discrimination on account of religious opinions. The Puritans from Virginia sought refuge in Maryland, and in 1652 even captured the State government for a period.

About this time the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), through ignorance of the country, deeded

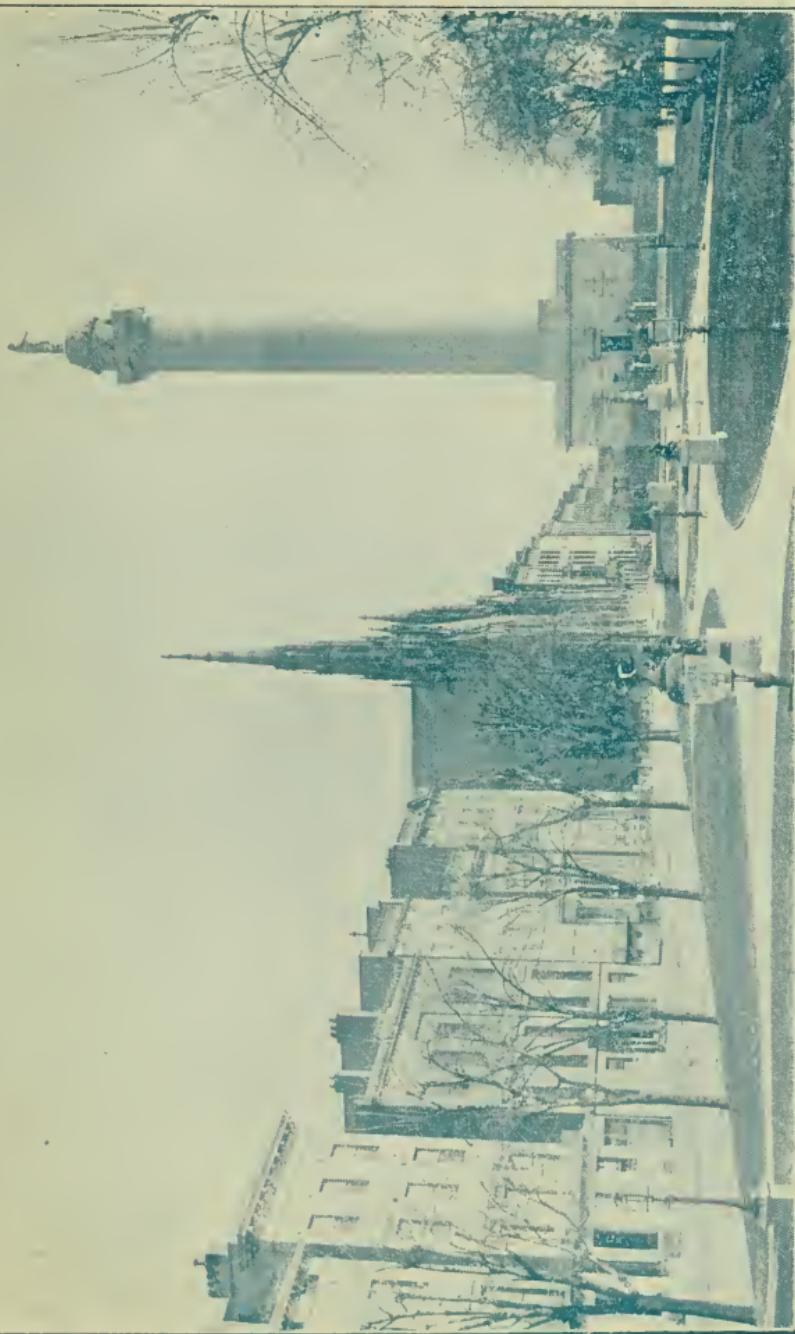
to William Penn some of the land which had already been given to Lord Baltimore. This mistake led to a long border dispute, which only ended with the location of the Mason and Dixon Line (1763-1767). In 1694 the capital of the State was moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis.

During the Revolutionary War no important military operations took place in Maryland, although the "Maryland Line" fought with valor in many engagements, especially those of Long Island, Camden, Cowpens, Guilford and Eutaw Springs. On December 22, 1783, Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the army in the Senate chamber at Annapolis, where the Continental Congress was then in session.

During the War of 1812 several Maryland towns were pillaged by the British, but Baltimore was saved from plunder by the repulse of the enemy at North Point and Fort McHenry. It was during the bombardment of the latter place that Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Among the battles of the Civil War three were fought on Maryland soil—South Mountain (September 14, 1862), Sharpsburg, or Antietam (September 16-17, 1862), and Monocacy (July 9, 1864). There were also small conflicts at many points, especially along the Potomac.

In the history of the State are many incidents which have since become of national or international importance. The first wheat was shipped to Europe from Baltimore in 1771; the first regular steam packet that crossed the Atlantic direct from the United States sailed from Baltimore in May, 1838; while the Morse telegraph line transmitted its first message ("What hath God wrought") from Baltimore to Washington, April 9, 1844. Baltimore was the first city in America



MT. VERNON PLACE, BALTIMORE.

to have a water company (1792), street gaslights, a railroad (1828), and an electric street railroad (1881). The city contains the first American monument to Columbus, the first official State monument to George Washington, the oldest American lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the oldest College of Dental Surgery.

The earliest settlers in Maryland were Englishmen. Many of the early settlers in the country adjacent to Pennsylvania were of German extraction, and their descendants are today numerous and influential. Next in number are the negroes, who comprise one-fifth of the population, and who are relatively more prominent in Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's counties, where they comprise fully one-half of the population; and least important in the western counties along the Mason and Dixon Line, where there is only one negro, on the average, to fourteen whites. In Baltimore, Cecil and Harford counties the negroes comprise one-sixth of the population, while in the counties of the Eastern and Western Shore, not previously enumerated, they form about two-fifths of the entire population. During the last twenty-five years there has been a great increase in the Polish, Hungarian and Bohemian inhabitants, who have settled chiefly in Baltimore City.

Maryland has always been a religious center. As early as 1629 services were regularly conducted on Kent Island by an ordained minister of the Church of England. The first Presbyterian Church in America was established at Snow Hill about 1700, and in 1766 Robert Strawbridge established the first Methodist congregation in America in Carroll, then Frederick county. Many of the most prominent of the early settlers were Roman Catholics, and the See of Baltimore has held the first position in America since the decree

of 1858. There are 59 denominations or sects represented in Maryland, and although many of them are scattered throughout the State they show local variations in strength, which are often closely related to the history, beliefs and nationalities of the early settlers.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

The government of Maryland is based on a Constitution formulated and ratified in 1867. Earlier constitutions were adopted in 1776, 1851, 1864, and the Constitution of 1776 was very much changed in 1837. According to the present Constitution the State is divided into 23 counties and Baltimore City, which in turn are subdivided into districts for school and election purposes. There are no units such as townships, but the local affairs of the cities, towns and villages are carried on by officers in accordance with charters and special acts.

Among the State officials under the Constitution of 1867 are the Governor, elected for four years, and the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the Governor. The Senate and House of Delegates, which together form the General Assembly or Legislature, consist of 27 Senators, elected for four years, one from each of the 23 counties and the four districts of Baltimore City, and 101 Delegates, elected for two years. Each of the legislative districts of Baltimore is entitled to six Delegates, the number allowed the largest county. The Assembly meets every even year, on the first Wednesday in January, and may remain in session only 90 days. At the call of the Governor a special session may be held, which is limited by law to 30 days.

The judicial powers of the State are vested in a Court of Appeals, composed of eight judges; Circuit Courts with seven chief judges, who with one from

Baltimore City are the judges of the Court of Appeals, and twenty-two associate judges, nine of the latter with one chief judge, who is not a member of the Court of Appeals, constituting the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City; an Orphans' Court with three judges in each county and the city. The Appeal and Circuit Court judges are elected for fifteen years, the judges of the Orphans' Court for four, the registrars of wills for six, and the sheriffs for two. The Attorney-General of the State and the State's Attorneys are elected for four years. Justices of the Peace, coroners and notaries are appointed by the Governor.

Among other prominent State officials are the Comptroller, who is the financier for the State, and who is elected by the people for two years, and the Treasurer, who is the banker, and who is elected by the General Assembly for a two-year term.

The more important State organizations are the Board of Public Works, Militia, Fishery Force, Land Office, State Agricultural Experiment Station, State Geological Survey with its Highway Division, State Weather Service, State Horticultural Bureau, Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Immigration Bureau, Board of Education, Board of Health, Boards of Medical Examiners, Examiners of Dental Surgery, State Lunacy Commission, Live Stock Sanitary Board, the Fish Commission, the Shell Fish Commission and the Forestry Commission.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerks of Courts are elected by the people, and hold office for six years from the date of their election.

Sheriffs are elected by the people and hold office for two years from the date of their election.

Registrars of Wills are elected by the people and hold office for six years from the date of their election.

State's Attorneys are elected by the people and hold office for four years from the date of their election.

Surveyors are elected by the people and hold office for two years from the first Monday in January next ensuing from their election.

County Commissioners are elected by the people and hold office for two, four or six years from the date of their election. The exact terms being regulated by different local laws.

Judges of Orphans' Courts are elected by the people and hold office for four years from the time of their election.

Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. Unlike other State officers, Justices of the Peace do not hold over until the appointment of their successors, but their jurisdiction ceases upon the expiration of their term.

Police Justices for Baltimore City, one for each station house and one at large, are selected by the Governor from the list of civil Justices appointed for the city and by him assigned to the several stations.

The Boards of Supervisors of Elections in the several counties and Baltimore City are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years. Two members of each board shall always be selected, one from each of the two leading political parties of the State. In making these appointments the Governor is required to call upon the State Central Committees of the two leading political parties from each county and from Baltimore City for at least four names from among which to make a selection. Supervisors in Baltimore City receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars and in the counties of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Notaries Public are appointed for the several counties and Baltimore City by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate.

School Commissioners are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, as follows: In the counties of Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Dorchester and Washington the Board consists of six members, and in the other counties of three.

Maryland has 460,000 farms, with an acreage of 2,032,000, and an annual total value of farm crops of \$30,217,000. A statement of the value of each product to the State is as follows:

Small fruits	\$1,224,000
Potatoes	1,337,000
Orchard fruits	1,416,000
Tobacco	1,438,000
Miscellaneous products	1,792,000
Vegetables	4,354,000
Hay and forage.....	4,709,000
Wheat	6,484,000
Corn	7,463,000
<hr/>	
Total value.....	\$30,217,000

The animal products are as follows:

Honey and wax.....	\$39,000
Wool	143,000
Poultry and eggs.....	3,650,000
Pork, beef and mutton.....	4,546,000
Dairy products	5,229,000
<hr/>	
Total value.....	\$13,607,000

THE FLORA AND FAUNA.

The native plants of Maryland are not unlike those of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and the range within the State is wider than that between adjacent areas in neighboring States. The most prominent trees are oak (12 species), hickory (4), pine (4), poplar, maple (3), locust, chestnut, cypress, red cedar, beech and wild cherry. Among the wild fruit trees are the persimmon, the service berry and Chickasaw plum.

The various sorts of grapevine, the Virginia creeper, greenbrier and morning glory are common climbers in the State, while the wild strawberry, blackberry, raspberry, blueberry, huckleberry, dewberry and cranberry, all very abundant, represent the native small fruits. Besides these larger or fruit-bearing plants there are countless others which carpet the ground in rapid succession from early spring until late autumn.

The animal life in Maryland is abundant, but does not show a great variety of the larger forms. Deer, black bears and wildcats are sometimes taken in the wilder portions of the State. Usually, however, the mammals are represented only by such animals as the ground-hogs, rabbits, skunks, weasels, minks, otters, opossums and squirrels. Snakes are abundant, but most of the species are harmless.

The waters of the Chesapeake bay abound in shad, herring, menhaden, mackerel, crabs and oysters. Among the ducks which frequent Chesapeake bay, are the canvas-backs, red-heads, bald-pates, mallards, black-heads and teal; while the land birds include the reed-bird, partridge, ruffed grouse (or "pheasant"), woodcock, snipe and Carolina rail.

The smaller song and ornamental birds are very numerous and include many thrushes, wrens, swallows, sparrows, nighthawks, wild doves and the "Baltimore oriole." Woodpeckers, owls, hawks, turkey-buzzards and crows are also numerous.

CHAPTER II

MINERAL WEALTH

The following chapter and that on soils was prepared by the Maryland Geological Survey for the Maryland Commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition in 1901:

The mineral resources of Maryland are of much value and have yielded a great variety of products, some of which afford the basis for important commercial enterprises. The old crystalline rocks, confined for the most part to the Piedmont region between the Monocacy and the Chesapeake, have afforded the most varied mineral products. Here occur the most important building stones; the slates of Delta and Ijamsville; the granite of Port Deposit, Woodstock, Ellicott City and Guilford; the gneiss of Baltimore; the marble of Cockeysville and Texas; the crystalline limestone of Westminster; the sandstone of Deer Creek; and the serpentine of Broad Creek and Bare Hills. In these oldest rocks occur also the ores of gold, copper, chrome, lead and zinc. Iron ore is also found here, while all the flint, feldspar, kaolin and mica in the State must be sought for in these rocks. These older rocks also appear in the Blue Ridge district, where they form the Middletown valley and have yielded traces of copper, antimony and iron.

The rocks of later age, forming what geologists call the Paleozoic system, make up the western section of the State. They furnish much sandstone and

limestone suitable for building purposes, the latter also being burned extensively for agricultural purposes. There are also important deposits of cement rock that have afforded the basis for an extensive industry. At the top of this Paleozoic system of rock formations are situated the coal beds of the famous Cumberland-George's Creek coal basin, including the wonderful Big Vein that is universally thought to furnish the highest quality of steam and smithing coal. These same rocks also contain important deposits of fire-clay and iron ore, the former affording the basis for a very important fire brick industry.

The post-Paleozoic formations of the State, although not as rich in mineral products, are not devoid of deposits of economic value. The interesting variegated limestone breccia, known as Potomac marble, and the brown sandstone of Frederick and Montgomery counties belong to the oldest of these post-Paleozoic strata. The series of still unconsolidated beds, representing much of the remainder of post-Paleozoic time and comprising all of Eastern and Southern Maryland, and known as the Coastal Plain, furnishes the chief supply of brick, potter's and tile clay; of sand, marl and diatomaceous earth (silica), and much of the iron ore. The clay industry, particularly, is one of the most important in the State.

COALS.

The coal deposits of Maryland are confined to western Allegany and Garrett counties, and are of the great Appalachian coal field, which extends from Pennsylvania southward into West Virginia. The Maryland coal is mainly semi-bituminous or steam coal, and in the George's Creek basin, near Cumberland, contains the famous "Big Vein," or Fourteen-foot vein, that for steam-producing and smithing

WESTERNPORT, ALLEGANY COUNTY.



purposes has no superior and few equals in any portion of the world. Below the "Big Vein" are a number of smaller workable seams that contain coal of fine quality, which is already securing an extensive market. The Maryland coal was discovered early in the century, and has been continuously worked since 1836, when the first company was organized. The aggregate output of Maryland steam and smithing coal at the present day amounts to several million tons annually.

The Maryland Big Vein coal occurs in the upper coal measures, while the most important of the small veins are in the lower coal measures. The latter have received less consideration in the past on account of the reputation of the Big Vein, but are destined to play a very important part in future coal development in Western Maryland.

The Maryland coal is high in fixed carbon, and, especially in the case of the Big Vein, low in sulphur and ash, thus possessing in highest measure those qualities which give to coal its steam-producing power.

CLAYS.

The clays of Maryland are widely extended, occurring in a great number of the geological formations. They are the most extensively developed through a belt running from northeast to southwest along the western margin of the Coastal Plain, and including both the Baltimore and Washington regions. Other important clays are found in the central and western sections of the State, and even the southern and eastern counties are not without this material in large quantities. The Maryland clays are suitable for all grades of building brick, tile, terra cotta, fire-brick and some grades of pottery. Brick-making began in Maryland in colonial days, and has since been one of the most important industries in the State—the

great brick works of Baltimore being among the largest of their kind. The manufacture of fire-brick has been one of the most characteristic industries of Maryland for 50 years, and the brick made from the Carboniferous clays of Allegany and Garrett counties are regarded as the best in the country.

The State of Maryland is well provided with porcelain materials, including flint, feldspar and kaolin. The flint is widely distributed throughout the eastern portion of the Piedmont Plateau, and is especially abundant in Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, Carroll and Montgomery counties. It occurs as vein fillings in the form of pure granulated or vitreous quartz. In Harford county, where the veins are most abundant, the quartz has been quarried in large amounts. It is crushed, and then shipped in sacks to the potters.

Kaolin is produced mainly in Cecil county, which is part of the most important kaolin region in the United States, other deposits being found in the adjoining portions of Delaware and Pennsylvania.

Sand deposits of economic value have been exploited both in the western and southern sections of the State, and the sandy sediment from the bed of the Potomac river and from other streams has also been dredged in large amounts. The Paleozoic formations of Western Maryland contain at two horizons important glass-sand deposits that have been mined extensively in nearby regions. The most extensively developed sand deposits in the State, however, are found in Anne Arundel county, where large excavations have been made in the Cretaceous deposits near the head of the Severn river, and a good grade of glass-sand obtained. The location of these sand deposits at tide renders it possible to ship the materials cheaply by water, and it is probable that they will be much more fully utilized in the future than they have been in the past.

Molding-sand, suitable for brass castings, is found in the vicinity of Catonsville, Baltimore county, and this deposit is worked to some extent at the present time. A sand is secured from the south shore of the Patapsco river below Baltimore for pig-iron casting.

The Tertiary formations of Eastern and Southern Maryland contain important marl deposits that have never been developed except for local uses. Their agricultural importance has not been generally recognized, although they have been worked to some extent since the early decades of the century. The older Tertiary marls are glauconitic, and are not unlike the famous greensand marls of New Jersey, which have been so largely and successfully employed there as a natural fertilizer. Greensand marl contains a small percentage of phosphoric acid, some potash and a greater or less amount of carbonate of lime. When spread upon the surface of the land the effect is slow, but is often more lasting than the commercial fertilizers. The younger Tertiary marls are mainly shell deposits, and are commonly known under the name of shell-marls. They frequently contain a large percentage of lime, and thus afford a valuable addition to certain soils.

Diatomaceous earth, known to the trade as silica or tripoli, has been produced in larger quantities in Maryland than anywhere else in the United States. It is chiefly found in Calvert and Charles counties, where it has been more or less extensively worked at the mouth of Lyon's creek, on the Patuxent, and at Pope's creek, on the Potomac river.

IRON ORES.

The iron ore industry in Maryland was developed early in colonial days, and continued until a recent period to be one of the most important factors

in the prosperity of the State. The only ores now being produced in Maryland to any extent are the carbonate ores derived from the clays along the western margin of the Coastal Plain, chiefly in Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties. The great bulk of these ores is today smelted in the Muirkirk furnace in Prince George's county. It is interesting to note that this carbonate ore was probably the first iron ore worked in Maryland, and is, even today, highly prized for its tensile strength.

Mineral paint has been produced at several points in Maryland. Large quantities were obtained in former years from the brown iron ore deposits of Frederick county. Ochre mines have also been operated in Carroll and Howard counties. The deposits of chief importance at the present time, however, are found associated with the clays in Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties. In the latter locality the material is a fine and highly ferruginous clay that can be easily worked, and large quantities have been annually mined. It occurs in many grades and colors.

BUILDING STONE.

The building and decorative stones of Maryland are widely distributed throughout the western and central portions of the State, and consist of many different varieties, which, from their diversity in color, hardness and structural peculiarities, are well adapted for nearly all architectural and decorative purposes. Among the most important may be mentioned the granite, gneiss, marble, limestone, slate, sandstone and serpentine. Among the localities in Maryland where granite has been most extensively worked are Port Deposit, in Cecil county; Woodstock, in Baltimore county; and Ellicott City and Guilford, in Howard county. Other areas in Cecil, Howard and Mont-

gomery counties contain some good stone, but it is quarried only for local use. At the localities first mentioned the granite is extensively quarried at the present time, and has afforded material for the construction of some of the most important buildings in the country, including the Capitol and Congressional Library in Washington, Fortress Monroe, Forts Carroll and McHenry, the United States Naval Academy, and other public and private buildings, as well as bridges in Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia. The excellent quality of the stone renders it available in many cases as a decorative stone, and monumental work has already been undertaken.

The more solid varieties of the gneiss occurring in and near the city of Baltimore are extensively quarried for use as foundation stone. This rock is of a gray color, and occurs in parallel layers of light and dark stone.

MARBLE.

The marble of Maryland is mainly confined to the eastern division of the Piedmont Plateau. The white varieties occur for the most part in Baltimore county, and the highly variegated marbles in Carroll and Frederick counties. The white marbles of Baltimore county are found in a series of narrow belts a few miles north of Baltimore City. The most important of the areas is that which extends northward from Lake Roland to Cockeysville, and which is traversed by the Northern Central Railway. The marble has been extensively quarried both at Cockeysville and Texas, the well-known Beaver Dam Marble Quarries of the former locality having been in successful operation for more than 75 years. The rock is a fine saccharoidal dolomite of great compactness and durability. Monoliths of large size can be obtained at the quarries. Many important structures in Baltimore,

Washington and Philadelphia have been made of this marble. Stone for the construction of the Washington Monument, in Baltimore, was taken from this locality as early as 1814.

The fine-grained, compact and variegated marbles, or crystalline limestones, of the western portion of the Piedmont Plateau in Carroll and Frederick counties compare favorably in their quality, texture and beautiful veining with the well-known marbles from Vermont and Tennessee, and are deserving of much more attention than they have heretofore received. In the Wakefield valley, west of Westminster, a beautifully mottled red and white marble occurs; others of black and white, gray and white, and blue and white veining occur near New Windsor and Union Bridge, and still others of a variegated yellow, with lighter veinings, have been derived from the same area. This marble, on account of the limited extent of the deposits, has not been regarded as of much economic importance, but the stone, when secured, is well adapted for purposes of interior decoration.

Another stone which may be classed with the decorative marbles is the Triassic conglomerate, or breccia, of southern Frederick county. It is known as "Potomac Marble," or "Calico Rock," and has received noteworthy application as a decorative stone in the old Hall of Representatives at Washington, where it forms a series of beautiful columns. It occurs, well exposed, at Washington Junction, Frederick county, and extends northward along the base of the Catoctin mountain. The limestone fragments of which the rock is composed are imbedded in a red ferruginous cement, and the stone, when polished, presents a very beautiful appearance.

The blue limestones of the Appalachian district have been used to some extent for building purposes,

more especially in Hagerstown, where several structures have been made of this material. The blue limestone changes its color rapidly on weathering, and with a rather pleasing effect. A very compact, even-grained and pure cream white stone occurs at one or two points in the Hagerstown valley, but has not been exploited to any great extent as yet. The limestones are extensively used for foundation and other purposes.

The slate of northern Harford county is a part of the Peach Bottom Slate Belt that extends northward into Pennsylvania and southwestward into Baltimore and Carroll counties. The best slate in this belt is found not far from the Pennsylvania line in Harford county, the shipments, however, being largely made from Delta, Pa., and on this account the slate is often credited to Pennsylvania. The Peach Bottom slate has always enjoyed a very high reputation, and is second to none in its durable qualities. It has been worked since Revolutionary times.

The sandstones of different color which have been found at many localities in Central and Western Maryland are, many of them, well suited to furnish valuable building stones; but only one or two localities have been commercially developed to any extent, although the stone is used locally at many points. The red sandstone of Triassic age in Frederick and Montgomery counties has long possessed much reputation in the building-stone trade. The most extensive quarries are situated on the Potomac river, near the mouth of Seneca creek. The Seneca sandstone has been quarried in a more or less systematic way since 1774, and has always been highly regarded for its strength and durability and its deep red color. It has been used in the construction of many important buildings, including the Smithsonian Institution in

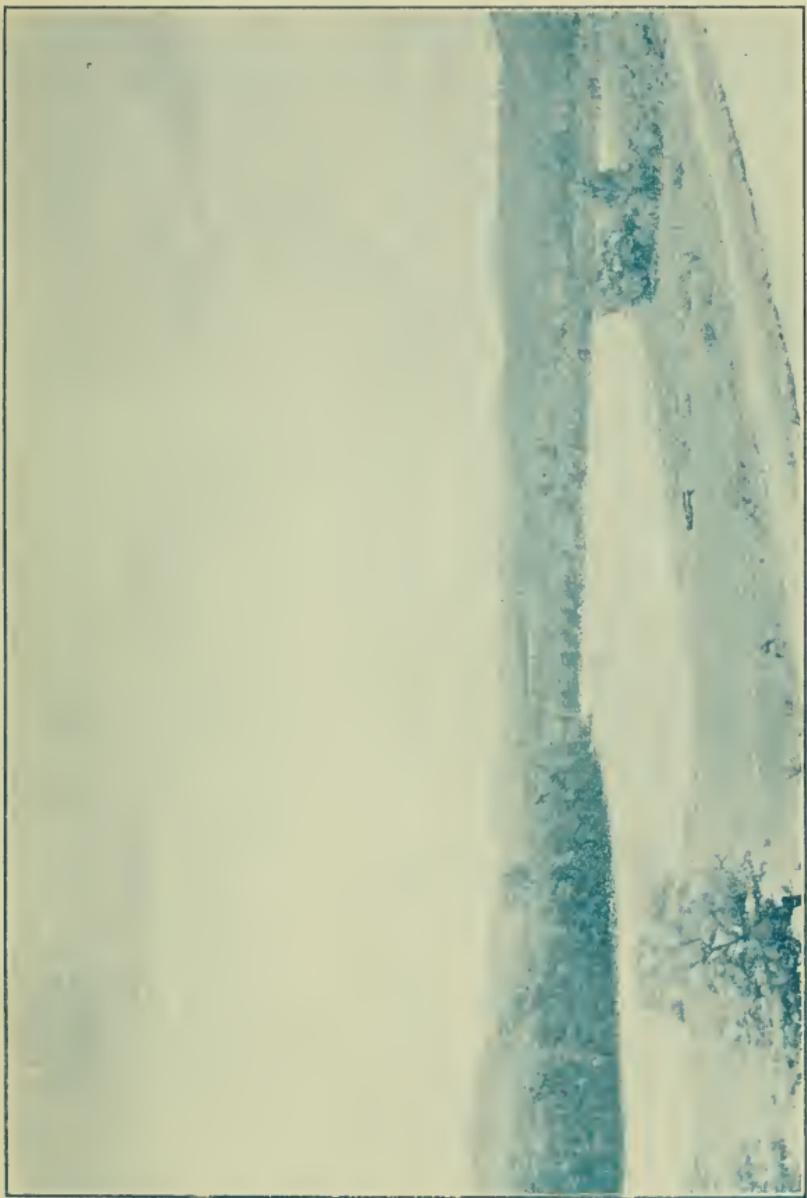
Washington. The white Cambrian sandstone of the Catoctin and Blue Ridge mountains has been extensively utilized locally, and at times has found somewhat wider employment, especially by the railroad companies. In Allegany and Garrett counties the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous sandstones have been quarried at several points, particularly in the vicinity of Cumberland, where two of these sandstone beds have furnished materials for steps, curbs and architectural trimmings.

One of the most interesting and beautiful decorative stones in Maryland is the serpentine, which has been worked more or less extensively in Harford, Baltimore and Cecil counties. The rock is very hard, and possesses a rich emerald green color, clouded with darker streaks of included magnetite. Maryland serpentine has been used for interior decoration in several large buildings in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and has great possibilities as a decorative stone.

A number of the other Maryland stones have been used for building and decorative purposes. Among these may be mentioned the black gabbro, locally known as "Niggerhead Rock," which occurs widely throughout the eastern portion of the Piedmont Plateau. It is very hard and tough, and cannot be economically quarried and dressed, and on that account has not found very wide use. The various other stones employed for building purposes can be regarded to have little more than local value.

Lime and Cement Products.—The limestone and marble deposits of Maryland have been extensively burned for building and agricultural uses. This industry is not as important as it was at an earlier period; but there are still many kilns used for sup-

FOTOMAC AT WILLIAMSPORT, WASHINGTON COUNTY.



plying lime for local purposes scattered throughout the district in which the calcareous rocks appear.

The limestone and marble are also used as a flux for blast furnaces, the main supply being derived from the coarse-grained marble of Texas, Baltimore county, and the limestone of Cavetown, Washington county.

Hydraulic cement has been extensively manufactured from the magnesian limestone of western Washington and Allegany counties, especially at Hancock and Cumberland (and more recently at Pinto), where extensive plants have long been in operation. The products of these industries have a high reputation, and have been extensively employed both within and without the State.

Chrome ore was discovered in 1872 in the serpentine of the Bare Hills, in Baltimore county, and subsequently other deposits were found in Harford and Cecil counties. For many years Maryland supplied most of the chrome ore of the world, but the discovery in 1848 of the great deposits of chromite in Asia Minor caused the practical abandonment of the chrome mines of Maryland, although Baltimore is still one of the most important centers for the manufacture of chromium salts.

Soapstone has been worked to some extent in Carroll, Harford and Montgomery counties, the most important occurrence being in Carroll county, where there is a small production of this material at the present time.

Among other mineral substances known to occur in Maryland; although not commercially profitable at the present time, may be mentioned lead, zinc, manganese, antimony, molybdenum, graphite, mica and asbestos.

The following table contains the values of the average output of Maryland mineral productions during recent years:

Coal.....	\$3,750,000
Brick and Tile.....	1,100,000
Pottery.....	500,000
Kaolin.....	10,000
Flint.....	27,500
Sands.....	50,000
Marls.....	5,000
Silica, or Tripoli.....	5,000
Iron ore (carbonate).....	20,000
Mineral paints.....	80,000
Building Stone—	
Granite and Gneiss.....	\$500,000
Limestone.....	80,000
Slate.....	100,000
Marble and Serpentine...	80,000
Sandstone.....	30,000
Gabbro.....	5,000
Miscellaneous.....	5,000

	800,000
Cement—	
Rock cement.....	\$180,000
Portland cement.....	20,000

	200,000
Lime (agricultural and building).....	720,000
Gold.....	500
Road materials.....	100,000
Mineral waters.....	35,000

Total.....	\$7,403,000

CHAPTER III

AGRICULTURAL SOILS

Maryland, with its great variety of soil and climatic conditions, offers exceptional advantages to the agriculturalist. Within the borders of the State are lands admirably adapted to general farming, while the fine market and transportation facilities offer every inducement to those who wish to enter the field of specialized farming. Generally it is customary, in speaking of the different portions of the State, to refer to the Eastern Shore, Southern Maryland, Northern-Central Maryland, and Western Maryland. Each of these sub-divisions is a distinct agricultural region and possesses certain peculiarities of soils, surface features and climatic conditions, as well as different market and transportation facilities.

The Eastern Shore includes the counties that lie on the eastern side of the Chesapeake bay. The extremes of climate are tempered by proximity to the ocean and bay, and the lands have proved their special adaptability to early fruits and vegetables, in addition to the staple crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay.

In the northern part of the Eastern Shore are fine wheat and corn lands, the wheat lands being rich loams which overlie clay loam subsoils. They are easy to cultivate, and can be made exceedingly productive. Soils of this character occupy large tracts of level upland in southern Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties. These soils are of a rather

yellowish red color, but there are other wheat lands with soils of a different character. In the lower counties, especially in portions of Dorchester, Caroline, Wicomico and Worcester, are large areas of stiff white clayey soils that produce wheat, corn, oats and hay, or any crop adapted to a stiff clayey soil. Frequently these clays need under-drainage to make them produce well, as the subsoil is close and retentive.

There are also large areas of rich sandy loams that are suited to growing vegetables and all kinds of small fruits, and consequently in many sections the canning industry has been enormously developed. The excellent transportation facilities allow perishable fruit to be shipped to all of the larger Northern cities, where it finds a ready sale. In some sections farming in recent years has undergone a complete revolution, the old staple crops have been given up and the more lucrative truck and fruit crops introduced. The peach crop from the Eastern Shore is very large in good seasons. This industry is rapidly spreading into the lower counties. Pears have recently proved a great success in Kent county.

In connection with the soils of the Eastern Shore some mention must be made of the large areas of tidal marsh lands. Thousands of acres of fertile land could be reclaimed at comparatively little expense, but as yet little or no attempt has been made in this direction. Lands that have been reclaimed are exceedingly fertile and will produce for an almost indefinite period.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND.

Southern Maryland includes the lower counties of the State that lie on the western side of the Chesapeake bay. The land in general is higher and more broken than on the Eastern Shore.

The soils of Southern Maryland range in texture from gravelly loams to light clays. Generally speaking, they consist of loams and sands which are admirably adapted to growing all kinds of fruit and vegetables. The wheat lands are the heaviest types of soil found in Southern Maryland. They occur on the rolling uplands to a considerable extent, and as wide terraces along the Potomac and Patuxent rivers. These soils are heavy loams and clay loams, generally of a yellowish color. Some of these soils are still in excellent condition, in spite of having been cultivated for upwards of 200 years. On the uplands tobacco is grown as well as wheat. Wheat is grown on nearly all classes of soil in this portion of the State, but with very poor results on the lighter sandy loams. Lighter loams are found in some portions of the uplands and are better adapted to raising tobacco. The yield is less per acre, but the quality is good. Maryland tobacco is exported chiefly to Holland, France and Germany. It is a light, mild smoking tobacco, and formerly brought a much better price than at present. Competition with new tobacco-producing States and changing market demands have lowered the price and have correspondingly decreased the profits. The tobacco lands have been allowed to run down, and those farmers who have turned their attention to other crops are gratified with the results obtained. The sandy loams cover large areas of Southern Maryland. There are loose sandy soils which are too light in texture for producing wheat or grass, but since the extensive truck industry has been developed the lands that are near markets have greatly advanced in value. The sandy river necks south of Baltimore are famous truck-growing areas, and produce enormous quantities of melons, pears, beans, strawberries and small fruits. Shipments are

made principally by boat when the distance is too far for hauling by wagon. There is also a very large peach industry in this section of the State.

While certain portions of Southern Maryland have made great advancement along the lines of successful agriculture, there are still large areas of productive soil that are lying idle or growing up in pine forests.

NORTHERN CENTRAL SECTION.

The agricultural soils of the Northern Central Section of Maryland are mainly residual; that is, they are the products of the slow decomposition of the underlying rocks. They are, with few exceptions, strong and fertile. They can be made very productive and are generally in a high state of cultivation. The soils may be discussed under the following classes: The limestone-valley lands, the red lands, the gray lands, the phyllite soils and the barren lands of the serpentine areas.

The limestone-valley lands are perhaps the strongest soils found in the region. They are identical in many respects with the soils of the Hagerstown valley. These soils are heavy red and yellow loams and clays. The largest valleys of these rich soils are found in Frederick, Baltimore, Carroll and Howard counties. These soils, by careful cultivation, annually yield fine crops of grass, wheat, corn and other cereals. Many of these valleys have long been noted for their prosperous, well-managed farms. On account of their heavy clayey nature they are famous grass lands and large numbers of cattle are fattened in these valleys. The proximity to Baltimore and the excellent transportation facilities have also greatly stimulated the dairy interests.

The red lands may be divided into two sub-classes. First may be described the red lands of Carroll and

Frederick counties, which consist of red loams and clay loams. These soils occupy areas near the fertile Monocacy limestone-valley, and the differences between the soils of the two regions can be easily compared. In good seasons the red lands are almost as productive as the fertile limestone soils, but during years when the conditions for growth are unfavorable the yields are not so high as from the heavy clayey soils of the limestone valleys. However, the red lands rank as good, strong soils, and generally produce excellent crops of grass, wheat, and corn, oats and potatoes, the principal crops grown in this section of the State.

The second class of red land soils occupies areas in Cecil, Harford and Baltimore counties. The soils are heavy red loams, grading into stiff clay loams of a reddish or yellowish color. These are likewise strong clay soils, naturally productive and capable of standing considerable hard usage. They produce good yields of the staple crops such as wheat, grass and corn. In addition they produce large yields of tomatoes and corn for canning purposes. The canning of corn, tomatoes and other vegetables has been extensively carried on in Harford and Cecil counties for many years, and is one of the leading industries of these counties. The dairy interests are considerable on these strong soils, which produce excellent crops of hay and afford fine pasturage.

The gray lands and the corn and wheat lands, derived from deposits of phyllite, are so nearly alike in many respects that they may be discussed together. These soils occupy large areas in Frederick, Carroll, Montgomery, Howard, Baltimore, Harford and Cecil counties. The surface of the country away from the larger streams is gently rolling, but becomes hilly and broken along the principal streams. The surface

drainage is good in the entire region. The soils are grayish yellow loams, which grade into yellowish clay loams. These are naturally productive, but on account of their rather light texture they must be farmed carefully or they become exhausted. They are excellent corn and wheat soils, and are classed as good general farming lands. In Cecil and Harford counties they produce fine crops of late tomatoes for canning purposes. In Montgomery county they were formerly used to a considerable extent for growing tobacco. They are good grazing lands, and near Washington and Baltimore the dairy business is extensively carried on. In the neighborhood of these cities market gardening is also an important industry. The lighter loams, especially, yield fine crops of all kinds of vegetables, and the nearness to market allows the farmer to haul his produce directly to the consumer. Transportation facilities are also good.

WESTERN MARYLAND.

Western Maryland is divided into three well-marked districts from an agricultural point of view.

The eastern district includes the broad Hagerstown valley and the Middletown and other smaller valleys, together with the mountain slopes adjoining. The Hagerstown valley has a width of about 20 miles and contains a large number of excellent farms. The soils are red or yellow clay loams or clays derived from the weathering of the thick beds of limestone that occur there. These soils, by careful cultivation, produce large crops of wheat, corn and grass. Thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre is not an uncommon yield, and from 50 to 100 bushels of corn can be raised. The railroad facilities are good in the valley, and Hagerstown, a prosperous manufacturing city,

FARMLAND, TALBOT COUNTY.



is situated in the center of the region. In addition to the large production of wheat and corn many cattle are annually fattened.

Along the eastern margin of this valley is the center of the famous mountain peach industry. So excellent are the shipping facilities that peaches picked in the late afternoon are on sale in the New York markets the next morning.

The smaller valleys, of which the Middletown valley is the most important, contain good soils, mostly heavy loams and clays well adapted to raising corn, wheat and grass, which are the principal crops grown.

The central district is rough and mountainous, and the greater portion is thickly wooded and not well adapted to farming purposes. The soils of the mountain ridges are thin and stony and difficult to cultivate. There are, however, some valleys in this region that possess limestone soils that are fertile and can be made quite productive. The largest of these valleys lies 12 miles east of Cumberland, and the strong clay soils produce good crops of wheat and timothy hay. Other valleys of this region possess shale soils, which can be made productive, and there are also large areas of hill pasture land which contain shale soils. Along the Potomac river and some of the larger creeks, especially near Cumberland, there are large tracts of alluvial bottom-lands which annually make good yields of the staple crops. Fruit growing has lately been introduced in the hilly region east of Cumberland, and there are already many large and profitable peach orchards. Oats, buckwheat, wheat, rye and potatoes are the main crops grown in this part of the State.

The western district comprises the Allegany Plateau. The soils may be classed as the red sand-

stone and shale soils, the yellow sandstone soils, the rough stony soils of the mountain ridges and the "glades" or mountain swamp lands.

The red sandstone soils occupy large areas in the central portion of Garrett county, and the yield of crops produced on these soils compares favorably with the best class of soils found in the entire State. The soil is a heavy red loam that grades into red clay loams. These soils occupy rolling valley lands, and produce good crops of wheat, corn, oats and buckwheat. The Cove country, as it is called in northwest Garrett county, has long been noted as a fine farming section, and there are still large areas of these fine soils which can be made fully as productive and prosperous as the section just mentioned.

The yellow sandstone soils comprise the greater portion of Garrett county and the George's Creek valley, in Allegany county, and may be classed as heavy sandy loams. They produce good yields of buckwheat, wheat, oats, hay and corn. In the native forest the sugar-maple abounds, and a large income is derived from the sale of maple sugar each spring. These lands are also good pasture lands in addition to being well adapted to apple orchards.

The stony mountain soils include the shallow soils found along the crests and sides of the principal mountain ridges of this region. The soils are thin and stony, difficult to till and not adapted to general farming purposes. They are not extensively cleared, and are covered in many places with valuable tracts of merchantable timber, especially chestnut.

The "glades" are large swampy tracts of land which occur principally in the central portion of the county. Formerly the glades were famous cattle pastures during the dry seasons, but now large tracts of glade lands have been thoroughly drained and the soils,

rich in decayed organic matter, produce good crops of oats, timothy and even corn and wheat.

In conclusion it may be stated that Maryland has a great variety of soils which are adapted to almost any crops that will grow in this section of the United States. The greater portion of the arable land of the State is under cultivation and farmed at a fair profit, but there are extensive areas, especially in Western and Southern Maryland, where there is room for great agricultural development.

The following table shows the annual crop production of Maryland at the present time. The figures have been furnished in part by the United States Department of Agriculture from statistics secured in 1899, and in part by the Maryland Agricultural College from data obtained in the progress of their investigations in the State:

Acreage.	Production.	Yield	
		Value.	per Acre
Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.
Corn.....	580,076	18,562,432	\$6,682,476 32.0
Wheat....	759,643	10,710,966	7,283,457 14.1
Oats.....	72,852	1,675,596	502,679 23.0
Rye.....	25,234	353,276	201,367 14.0
Buckwheat	7,510	97,630	54,673 13.0
Potatoes..	22,193	1,420,352	724,380 64.0
Hay.....	282,992	319,781 tons.	3,885,339 1.13 tons.
Tobacco...	35,000	21,000,000 lbs.	1,470,000 600 lbs.

CHAPTER IV

THE CHESAPEAKE BAY

The most valuable of the possessions of Maryland, more valuable than its farms and fields and its forests, more valuable than its mines and quarries, is the Chesapeake bay. This magnificent sheet of water penetrates the State from its southern border almost to the border of Pennsylvania. Its estuaries stretch from either side far into the interior, making a natural highway for the commerce of the world to penetrate farther inland than it can do elsewhere in the United States, for this is the largest arm of the ocean within the boundaries of the Union. Baltimore, situated 200 miles inland from the ocean, is the seaport of the United States which is nearest the great wheat and corn fields of the Central Mississippi valley. Not only does this bay, of an average width of twenty miles and of great depth, furnish a highway for the world's commerce to reach the metropolis of Maryland, but upon its broad bosom and upon its magnificent tributaries float a fleet of vessels, steamboats and sailing vessels, bearing to market in Baltimore the rich products of the whole tidewater region of Maryland and Virginia and portions of Delaware and North Carolina. This bay traffic, most of which lands at Light Street wharf in Baltimore, is of enormous proportions. Upon four blocks of that busy street is concentrated perhaps the largest oyster trade and the largest peach trade that is to be found in any one center in the world. In the same vicinity there is discharged

from lines of steamers plying to South and Central America and the West Indies a vast quantity of tropical fruits, which are distributed from that wharf to the various States of the Union. The bay and the rivers flowing into it afford an avenue to market for the products of all the counties of Maryland but seven. Talbot county is so penetrated by navigable rivers and creeks that almost every farm has a landing where it can load its crops on a vessel to be carried to Baltimore. Many of the other counties, notably Kent, Queen Anne's, Dorchester, Somerset and St. Mary's, are also penetrated at many places by navigable streams.

The Chesapeake bay is 200 miles long, with a maximum width of 40 miles and an average of less than 20. About three-fourths of it lie within the boundaries of Maryland, the lower part and the mouth being in Virginia. The principal rivers which flow into it from the eastern side in Maryland are the Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Miles, Nanticoke, Wicomico and Pocomoke. From the western side are the Patapsco, Gunpowder, Severn, West, South, Patuxent and Potomac. Into nearly every one of these rivers other navigable rivers, creeks or inlets flow. Large vessels, for instance, are admitted into the center of St. Mary's county by Breton's bay, St. George's bay, St. Clement's bay, St. Mary's river, the Wicomico river, all of them tributaries of the Potomac. Into the head of the bay flows the majestic Susquehanna, a mile wide, dividing Cecil from Harford counties, and navigable up to Port Deposit, in Cecil county, the seat of the great Tome Institute. All along the shore of the Chesapeake and its rivers are the market gardens which supply the markets of Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk and, to a certain extent, Philadelphia and New York, with vegetables and small fruit and berries.

But it is not only as a highway for commerce that the Chesapeake waters are valuable to Maryland. Upon the bosom of the bay and rivers swarm innumerable water fowl, and among them are the famous canvasback ducks and others almost as highly prized, which resort to the shores and marshes for wild celery, their favorite food, which imparts to their flesh the delicate flavor that makes them so highly esteemed. There are also wild geese, and in the marshes there are myriads of railbirds, reedbills and ortolans. The waters teem with the most delicious food fishes, the taking of which gives employment to great numbers of men and boats. On the shores of the Potomac are hauled in seines quantities of Potomac herring, which, when salted, are highly valued and are marketed all over the country. In the Susquehanna and the bay in the spring countless shad are taken. Other bay fish are the white perch, rock, mackerel, croakers, taylors or green fish, hog fish, flounders and innumerable other varieties.

The area of the portion of the Chesapeake and its tributaries which lies in Maryland is over two thousand square miles. Of this great area fully one-half, or 640,000 acres, is capable of producing oysters, and 123,000 acres are natural oyster beds. In the last half century, it is estimated that fully four hundred million bushels of oysters have been taken from the waters of Maryland. Prof. W. K. Brooks, of the Hopkins, in his work on the oyster, which is the standard authority on the subject, estimates that by cultivation this amount can be taken each year. At the moderate estimate of 50 cents a bushel, this product would be worth \$200,000,000, or twenty times as much as the wheat fields of the State produce, and ten times as much as all the staple crops of the State fetch in the markets. It is conceded that the Chesapeake bay is

the finest water in the world for the production of oysters. The waters are teeming with the spat, and it is only necessary to supply "clutch" for it to attach itself to and grow. This is provided by spreading oyster shells upon the bottoms. "The Chesapeake bay," says Professor Brooks, "is one of the richest agricultural regions of the earth, and its fertility can be compared only with that of the valleys of the Nile and the Ganges and other great rivers. It owes its fertility to the very same causes as those which have enabled the Nile valley to support a dense human population for untold ages without any loss of fertility; but it is adopted for producing only one crop—the oyster."

OYSTER PLANTING.

At the session of the General Assembly of Maryland in 1906 a law was enacted under which the bottoms of the bay and rivers are to be divided into lots and leased by the State to citizens for the cultivation of oysters. By this law a most profitable occupation will be opened to thousands of people, who will be engaged in raising oysters, planting, taking them from the bottoms, carrying them to market, shucking, packing, transporting them and selling them. Lots in county waters as small as one acre can be leased, and as small as five acres in waters outside county boundaries. No one person can acquire more than ten acres in county waters, nor more than 100 acres in the open waters of the bay. The term of the leases is twenty years, and the rentals payable to the State are \$1 per acre per year for the first two years, \$2 per acre for the third, \$3 for the fourth, \$4 for the fifth, and after that \$5 per acre per year. The rentals, after payment of the cost of administering the law, are to be applied to making roads throughout the State. If the reasonable expectations of those who proposed and enacted this

law are fulfilled, then Maryland will become one of the wealthiest and most prosperous States of the Union, with an enormous increase in population. The natural oyster beds are not now producing more than five or ten million bushels a year. And yet that output gives employment to an army of men, women and children and to a great fleet of vessels and canoes, and constitutes the largest single industry in the State except farming. To increase the yield of oysters ten or twenty-fold will make all other occupations seem small in proportion. The profits of oyster planting are enormous. In his book Dr. Brooks tells of a "farmer" in Virginia who, on 70 acres of bottom near the Maryland line, raised a crop of more than 300,000 bushels of fine oysters. The new law, it is expected, will open the way for men of small means to take up from one to ten acres of bottom near the shore, upon which they can spread shells in the summer season at small expense, and after the second year make an annual profit of \$400 and upwards to the acre.

While it is true that the oyster industry in Maryland has greatly diminished in volume, it is still one of the chief industries in the State. In the season of 1901-2 the oyster product of the State was 3,725,000 bushels, worth in the market \$2,400,000. In 1880 the product was 10,500,000 bushels.

According to the figures collected by the United States Fish Commission in 1902, the number of persons engaged in the Maryland oyster industry were 31,543, of whom about 20,000 were fishermen, and the remaining 11,000 were employed in the packing houses. The larger vessels used in dredging or transportation numbered 1,326, the smaller vessels used by tongers numbered 6,548. Total, 7,874 vessels of all kinds.

In the products of the bay the crabs, hard and soft, occupy an important place. The chief center of this



A VIEW IN ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

industry is at Crisfield, in Somerset county, and it has been estimated that \$1,000,000 worth of crabs are shipped each year from that town. All along the bay shore in the rivers great numbers of crabs are caught, and the aggregate is very large. The taking of fish and their shipment to market also gives employment to many persons and brings in a great sum of money.

FISHERIES.

The Fish Commission empty into the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries each year from 65,000,000 to 75,000,000 young fish to support the shad fisheries of the State, which depend upon the return of the adult shad in the spring of the year. It is estimated that 2,250,000 or more shad are secured from Maryland waters each year. About 750,000 of these are obtained from the Potomac, 330,000 from the Pocomoke and Tangier sound tributaries, 50,000 from the Patuxent, 350,000 from the Choptank and its tributaries, 50,000 from the Chester, while 650,000 are taken on the shores of the Chesapeake and its smaller tributaries, leaving 70,000 or more to be secured from the Susquehanna.

The principal shad region of the bay shore lies north of Swan Point, between it and the lower stretches of the Susquehanna. This area yields fully a quarter of the entire season's catch. The principal landing points for the bay shore fisheries are Havre de Grace, North East, Charlestown, Betterton and Rock Hall. The Choptank, as above indicated, furnishes about one-sixth of the entire catch, while the other rivers with the exception of the Potomac, are of less importance. The latter stream yields a catch equalling or surpassing that of the head of the bay.

The season begins about the first of April, and extends to the last of May or the first of June. The largest catches are usually in April.

The figures for the Potomac are somewhat difficult to determine, since by the compact of 1785 the fishery rights in the river exist in common between the citizens of Virginia and Maryland, who land their catch in their respective States. In 1896 fully two-thirds of the Potomac catch was landed on the Virginia shore. The total annual catch within the State is estimated to have a value of about \$200,000.

The menhaden is by far the most abundant fish along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and in many ways one of the most important, but since it is not usually regarded as edible it is little known outside of the fishery and fertilizing industries. The menhaden is a small fish, seldom weighing a pound, and closely related to the herring and the shad. It usually makes its appearance in Chesapeake bay early in the spring, and rapidly becomes more and more abundant, crowding into the sounds and inlets until the water is fairly alive with them. They remain as long as the weather is warm, but as the winter approaches they pass out into the ocean, so that few are found in the Chesapeake bay after November.

They are of great commercial importance from the fact that a valuable oil can be extracted from their bodies by pressure, while the solid residue is an important constituent of manufactured fertilizers. In a single year the catch in Chesapeake bay has been as high as 92,000,000 pounds, which has yielded 214,000 gallons of oil, worth \$85,000; 10,500 tons of guano, worth \$210,000; 212,000 tons of compost, worth \$19,000, or an annual product worth more than \$300,000.

The number of hard-shell crabs caught in Maryland each year has been estimated at 750,000 bushels.

At the principal crab-canning centers of Oxford, Cambridge and Crisfield, about 350,000 bushels of the catch are picked and canned, yielding over 200,000

gallons of crab meat annually. The crabs, during the few hours when their shells are soft, take no food and hide themselves in the sand or grass, so that soft-shell crabs are much less abundant and bring a higher price than the hard-shell. Moreover, when the crab is soft it is very delicate and easily killed, and is thus transported alive with difficulty. The irregularities in the daily catch which might arise under these adverse circumstances are avoided by the use of "shedding pens," which hold the "shedders" until they are soft. An experienced fisherman can tell at a glance the yellowish female and browner males that are about to shed their shells. The price of crabs grows rapidly from ten cents a dozen when they are put in the pens to thirty, forty or fifty cents when they are put on the market as soft-shell crabs.

The estimated catch each year is 700,000 dozen, valued at from \$300,000 to \$350,000.

Terrapin.—The oyster and the crab suggest the terrapin as a third characteristic product of the shores of the Chesapeake. This expensive little tortoise ranges from New England to Texas, but is most abundant in the marshy lands from the Chesapeake southward. The terrapin is most easily caught in the summer, when the demand is slight, so the catch is "farmed" in pens and fed with crabs and fish until the winter, when as a delicacy the terrapin brings from \$2.50 to \$75.00 per dozen. The value of the annual output for the State is estimated at \$50,000.

No account is given in the preceding pages of the water products of the ocean front along the shores of Worcester county, although the output of oysters and fish from this part of the State reaches considerable proportions. It was found impossible to secure any satisfactory information.

The subjoined table presents in condensed form what is regarded as a fair estimate of the annual catch

in the Chesapeake, and its value for each of the species mentioned:

Oysters.....	5,000,000	bush.	\$3,500,000
Shad.....	2,250,000	fish	200,000
Menhaden.....	92,000,000	lbs.	300,000
Mackerel.....	1,200,000	lbs.	120,000
Bay Trout.....	11,100,000	lbs.	450,000
Blue Fish.....	4,400,000	lbs.	260,000
White Perch.....	14,000,000	lbs.	1,120,000
Yellow Perch.....	11,000,000	lbs.	440,000
Fresh Herring.....	100,000,000	lbs.	1,000,000
Rock Fish.....	14,000,000	lbs.	1,400,000
Mixed Fish (Flounders, Pike, Pickerel, etc.)..	10,000,000	lbs.	500,000
Hard-Shell Crabs.....	750,000	bush.	340,000
Soft-Shell Crabs.....	700,000	doz.	325,000
Terrapin.....			50,000
Clams.....	5,000,000		15,000
 Total.....			\$10,020,000

TAXABLE BASIS FOR STATE TAX OF MARYLAND, 1906.

Counties and City.	Tax Rate	Assessment
Allegany .....	.1905.	1906.
Anne Arundel.....	\$1.04	\$18,928,409
Baltimore City (1906) .....	.73	12,208,880
Baltimore	2.00	432,257,664
Calvert .....	.64	87,670,777
Caroline .....	.97	2,329,117
Carroll	1.00	5,256,170
Cecil .....	.45	16,506,716
Charles	1.20	11,951,176
Dorchester	1.09	3,480,981
Dorchester	1.06 1/4	7,017,255
Frederick .....	.89	20,761,114
Garrett	1.37	7,297,986
Harford	1.00	13,119,837
Howard .....	.75	9,394,320
Kent (1905)	1.15	7,618,879
Montgomery .....	.99 1/4	13,433,015
Prince George's .....	.90	12,104,537
Queen Anne's .....	.90	8,616,395
St. Mary's .....	.90	3,297,369
Somerset	1.02 1/2	5,027,537
Talbot .....	.85	8,575,725
Washington .....	.65	20,127,031
Wicomico .....	.79 1/4	6,246,867
Worcester (1905)	1.00	5,317,700
 Total.....		\$738,545,457

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Hardly a State in the Union is in a better financial condition or has a lower tax rate for State purposes than the State of Maryland. The State is, in effect, free from debt, and no State tax is levied for the support of the State government. The government is supported by a tax upon the gross receipts of corporations and by a license tax. The tax upon property levied for 1907 and 1908 is 16 cents on the \$100. This tax produces nearly \$1,200,000, all of which is appropriated to the public schools. In addition to this, about twice as much more, or \$2,500,000, is produced by local taxation for school purposes. The State has bonds outstanding to the amount of a little more than \$3,000,000. But in the sinking fund there are productive securities of considerable greater amount, the revenues from which are more than sufficient to pay the annual interest on the debt, and which will be more than sufficient to pay the debt at maturity. The assessed value of the property in the State subject to State taxation in 1905 was \$705,561,456. The basis for 1906 and 1907 is considerably larger.

CHAPTER V

AN OUTLINE OF HISTORY

While it is no part of the purpose of this book to deal with the history of the State, it cannot be out of place to reproduce here the speech of His Excellency Edwin Warfield, Governor of Maryland, delivered at the St. Louis Fair on Maryland Day—September 12, 1904. It pays so just a tribute to the achievements of the people of his native State and recounts so many incidents of national interest and importance that its reproduction needs no apology. Governor Warfield said in part:

“We have come on this 12th of September because it is one of the proudest and most sacred days in Maryland annals. It is the anniversary of the battle of North Point, the battle that turned the tide against the triumphant British Army, saved Baltimore from destruction, and virtually ended the war of 1812. It is known and celebrated by us as ‘Old Defenders’ Day,’ and has for 90 years been annually observed in honor of the valor of our citizen soldiers.

“The British Army, under command of General Ross, having captured and sacked Washington city and laid the Capitol in ashes, sailed up the Chesapeake bay with their combined military and naval forces for the purpose of destroying Baltimore.

“Their general, Ross, was killed by sharpshooters, and our citizen soldiers met the British and repulsed and defeated them.

"Following up the attack, the British vessels, on the next day, made an attempt to take the city of Baltimore by bombardment from the ships. All night long there was fierce and constant cannonading, to which the defenders in Fort McHenry and from other temporary forts along the waterside replied with spirit.

WHERE KEY COMPOSED THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

"It was during this bombardment that Francis Scott Key, a son of Maryland, who was detained on the flagship of Admiral Cochrane, where he had gone under a flag of truce to procure the release of a friend, composed 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' the national anthem of our country.

"All during the dark hours of that night he waited and watched with anxiety the outcome of the battle. At one time his heart sank in him, as it seemed that Fort McHenry had been silenced.

"We can appreciate his anxiety because he realized that, if such were the case, the fate of Baltimore would be the fate of the nation's capital. With eagerness he watched the dawn of day, that he might see whether the flag was still flying. It was during these trying moments that he wrote the immortal verses which have been so touchingly declaimed here today by one of our fair and gifted daughters.

"The lines were written in pencil on the back of an envelope whilst leaning on the top of a barrel on the deck of the British ship. He carried them with him to the city when he was released, had them adapted to the tune already existing, and they were sung to the public for the first time in the city of Baltimore. The success of this song, written under such stress of patriotism, was great. 'The Star-Spangled Banner' has taken its place as our beloved national anthem.

"A noted Maryland orator, referring to this historical incident, said:

"The Stars and Stripes themselves had streamed at the front of two wars before the kindling genius of a Maryland man, exercised in the white heat of battle, translated the dumb symbol of national sentiment into a living voice, and made it the sublime and harmonious interpreter of a nation's progress and power.'

MARYLAND'S SERVICE TO THE NATION.

"The people of the United States owe to the State of Maryland a great debt for the part she played in establishing our independence and the formation of the Union.

"It was her bold, determined and unswerving stand against the ratification of the Articles of Confederation that resulted in the cession to the United States of what was then known as the Northwest territory.

"Many of the original colonies which had received charters from the Crown believed that there were no set boundaries at the west, and that their grants extended to the 'Western waters.' New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia were foremost in making such claims. Virginia, whose charter antedated all others, had the best title to the lands in dispute. Hence she was the most tenacious in her claims.

"The other States naturally felt that, as these larger States grew and waxed powerful, they might tyrannize over their smaller neighbors.

"Of all these protesting States, it was Maryland alone that rose to the occasion and suggested an idea which at first seemed startling, but which became a fixed fact, from which mighty and unforeseen consequences afterward flowed.



LYON'S CREEK, PATUXENT RIVER, CALVERT COUNTY.

"The Articles of Confederation were about to be presented to the respective States for ratification, when the question naturally arose as to how the conflicting claims to these Western lands should be settled.

"A Marylander, Daniel Carroll, offered in Congress a resolution that

"The United States, in Congress assembled, should have the sole and exclusive right and power to ascertain and fix the western boundary of such States as claimed to the Mississippi, and lay out the land so ascertained into separate and independent States from time to time as the number and circumstances of the people may require."

"To carry out this motion it was necessary for the States claiming this Western territory to surrender their claims into the hands of the United States, and thus create a domain which should be owned by the Confederation in common.

"This was a bold step taken by Maryland, and was considered to smack somewhat of centralization of power. Maryland was the only State that voted for it. She stood firm, pursued her purpose resolutely, and was rewarded with complete success.

"New York, Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts finally ceded their title to these lands, and Maryland ratified the Confederation, having first secured as the common property of the United States all of the immense territory which has since been parceled out and established by Congress into the free and fertile States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

"Thus the Confederation was perfected, the Union preserved, and this great territory was saved for the benefit of the whole united people.

"Maryland, by taking the stand she did and leading the way in this fight, laid the corner-stone of our Federal Union. * * *

THE STORY OF MARYLAND.

"We Marylanders are proud of the history of our State, and venerate the deeds of our forefathers. Therefore I ask your indulgence whilst I briefly tell you the story of Maryland. She stands as the seventh in the original galaxy of thirteen States, because she was the seventh to adopt the Constitution forming the permanent Union. The very foundation of the colony of Maryland was of national importance, because the principle of religious toleration was introduced by the founder. From the time of the landing at St. Mary's until today liberty of conscience has been the fundamental right of every person in Maryland.

"Much has been written upon the subject of the Act of Toleration of 1649. The true history may be briefly stated. Cecilius Calvert, being vested with extraordinary power over a great territory, determined to found there a free English State, where all the rights and liberties of every English freeman would be protected. To do this he divested himself and his heirs of the princely prerogatives granted to him by his charter. He caused to be drafted at home, and then adopted by the freemen of Maryland, codes of laws which transferred English institutions to Maryland. By orders, proclamations and conditions of plantation he strengthened and fortified these institutions thus transplanted. Believing that Magna Charta and the right of petition guaranteed every Englishman the right to liberty of person and security of property, he was wise enough to see and brave enough to declare that these rights were worthless without liberty of conscience.

"He therefore adopted and declared that to be the principle on which the foundations of Maryland should be laid. From the first he intended to secure

all those rights, privileges and franchises, not alone to Roman Catholics, nor yet alone to Englishmen, but to all Christian people of all the nations of the world.

"In doing this he was supported by the whole social influence of the Roman Catholics of England and by the power of the Society of Jesus.

"Under this institution the Puritans settled at Providence; the Quakers at West River and the Presbyterians on the Patuxent. It gave shelter to the Huguenots after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and to Roman Catholics from the murders and burnings of San Domingo.

"Notwithstanding its repeated external overthrow by force or faction, it has always been imbedded in the life of the people. In the wars, insurrections, revolutions, rebellions and civil broils which swept the province in its earlier days, neither life, liberty nor property has ever been sacrificed in the fury of religious fanaticism. Blood has been shed in the struggles of factions, but no man has ever been put to death on account of his religion in Maryland.

"The growth of popular government was early manifested in Colonial Maryland. In the very first Assembly, in 1635, every freeman was entitled to a seat and voice in the proceedings. The second Assembly was held in 1637, and the freemen rejected the code of laws offered by Lord Baltimore, although liberal and just, claiming the right to originate legislation for themselves. Thus began the fight in Maryland for the rights of freemen.

BURNING OF THE PEGGY STEWART.

"In all of the movements that led up to the Declaration of Independence and the Revolutionary War Maryland stood in the forefront. The first overt act of her people against the authority of the King of

England was on October 19, 1774, when her fearless patriots compelled Anthony Stewart to burn his brig, the *Peggy Stewart*, with her cargo of tea, in the harbor of Annapolis. This was done in broad daylight, by men undisguised, whose motto was 'Liberty, or death in the pursuit of it.'

"On October 17, 1774, the brig *Peggy Stewart* arrived at Annapolis from London with over a ton of tea, that plant so detested by every patriotic colonist. Upon examination it was found that the importation was projected by Williams and Stewart, merchants, and that Mr. Anthony Stewart, proprietor of the vessel, had paid the duty thereon. This was considered a flagrant violation of the non-importation agreement and aroused a bitter resentment upon the part of the citizens of Annapolis, who at once appointed a committee to prevent the landing of the tea until the sense of the country people could be fully ascertained. Handbills under the direction of Mathias Hammond were distributed throughout the county calling upon all patriotic citizens to assemble in Annapolis on Wednesday, October 19, for the purpose of taking final action.

"Mr. Stewart, being apprehensive as to what so numerous a body from the country, from whom he had much to fear, might do, urged that the meeting of the citizens of Annapolis be held on the Monday previous. It was also proposed by some that Messrs. Williams and Stewart, who were desirous of making atonement for the offense they had committed, might be permitted to land and burn the tea at any place that should be appointed for that purpose.

"This motion, however, was strongly opposed. Messrs. Williams and Stewart acknowledging the impropriety of their act, signed an apology couched in the most abject terms.

"On Wednesday, as expected, a large number of people from the country districts, assembled in Annapolis, and to the assembled multitude the apology was read. But it failed to satisfy the country people. Mr. Stewart, because of his ready compliance with the abhorred act of the British government, was specially obnoxious to them. Some were disposed to tar and feather him. Others were in favor of the destruction of the brig; still others declared that the paper signed by Stewart was sufficient punishment and satisfaction.

"To determine this point it was determined to take a vote; whether the vessel should or should not be destroyed?

"Seven-eighths of those present voted against such violent measures. The minority, however, who were chiefly persons residing at a distance from Annapolis, and who were men of great influence in their respective neighborhoods, declared a determination to proceed to the utmost extremities.

"Mr. Stewart became alarmed, fearing the consequences from the minority, and to secure his own personal safety, proposed setting fire himself to the vessel. This was immediately assented to by the minority.

"He therefore repaired on board, accompanied by several gentlemen of the minority, who thought it necessary to attend him, and having directed her to be run aground near Windmill Point, he put the torch to his valuable property and in a few hours it, with its sails, cordage and every appurtenance and cargo was effectually burned.

"Who was the leader of that fearless minority which forced Stewart to set fire to his vessel and compelled the majority, composed of residents of Annapolis and the immediate vicinity to acquiesce?

"It was Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield. He led that small band of patriots from the back hills, who were determined to give evidence of the spirit that prevailed in Maryland and to teach the British government what resistance it would meet if it persisted in taxing the people of the colonies without their consent. * * *

"Charles Alexander Warfield, whose immigrant ancestor had settled in Maryland in 1660, was born on December 14, 1751. He was a son of Azel Warfield. His mother was Sarah Griffith, daughter of Capt. Charles Griffith. He graduated in Medicine in Philadelphia, and was married in 1771 to Elizabeth, daughter of Major Henry Ridgely, whose dower was Bushy Park in Howard county, containing 1300 acres. Dr. Warfield became a leading citizen and physician of our State. He was First Major of the Elk Ridge Battalion in 1776. He was one of the founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and first President of the Maryland University School of Medicine. He died January 21, 1813.

"Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, nominated George Washington in the Continental Congress to be Commander-in-Chief of the American Army.

"The Maryland Riflemen, under Michael Cresap, were the first organized troops to respond to the call of liberty. They fought side by side with the Puritans of Massachusetts at Concord and Lexington.

"It was Maryland's 'Four Hundred,' under the intrepid Gist, who, after six successive bayonet charges, saved Washington's army at Long Island in August, 1776. The greatest crisis in that battle was the superb action of these immortal Marylanders. They held the British army of 4,000 in check until the Americans moved across to the Jersey shore. Two hundred and sixty-seven of their number were killed or wounded.

"Their bravery and heroism caused General Washington to exclaim, 'Great God! what brave men I must this day lose.'

"The 'Maryland Line,' under command of Colonel Smallwood, composed Washington's rear guard, in his masterly retreat through New Jersey.

"Maryland soldiers participated in every hard-fought battle of the Revolution, from Long Island to Yorktown, and were especially distinguished for bravery at Camden, Eutaw Springs, Guilford Court-house, Hobkirk's Hill and Cowpens. They were the 'Old Guard' of the Continental forces, 'the bayonets of the Revolution.'

COLONEL TILGHMAN'S FAMOUS RIDE.

"It was a son of Maryland, Col. Tench Tilghman, Washington's aide, who rode from Yorktown to Philadelphia, carrying the news of Cornwallis' surrender to the Continental Congress. He crossed the Chesapeake bay to the Eastern Shore of Maryland in an open boat, where, procuring a horse, he started on his way, riding in the dim watches of the night. When his horse gave out he would ride up to a house and call out, 'A horse for the Congress, Cornwallis is taken.' There was a flash of light, a patter of glad feet, a welcome and a godspeed. This was repeated time and again, until finally, thundering into Philadelphia at midnight, Independence bell was rung, Congress convened, and the watchman on his round proclaimed, 'Twelve o'clock; all's well, and Cornwallis is taken.'

"Maryland has taken a foremost place in our wars since the Revolution, and in every movement for the advancement of liberty, the welfare of the people and the maintenance of the peace, prestige and dignity of our government.

"She contributed more money and men for the war of 1812 than any other State. The annals of that war show that of the 240 naval officers who served on our ships Maryland furnished 46, nearly one-fifth, and more than any other State; all of the New England States together sending only 42, and New York but 17. And in the number of privateers sent out to prey upon British commerce Baltimore headed the list of cities.

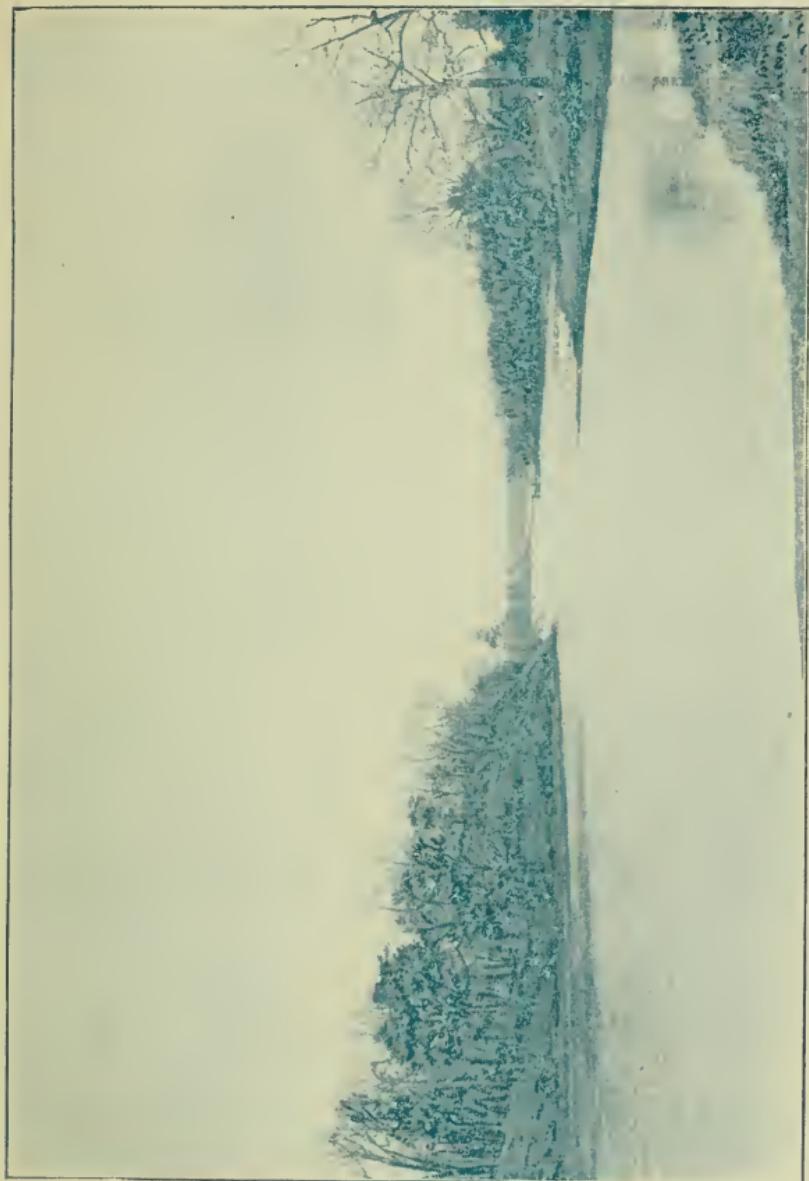
"Her quota of volunteers for the Mexican war was promptly recruited. They were a brave band of soldiers, and won glory for their State. When General Taylor called for 'a little more grape, Captain Bragg,' it was Ringgold's Flying Artillery (from Maryland) that furnished the grape.

"In 1860 Maryland's electoral vote was cast for Breckinridge and Lane. Although a majority of her most substantial citizens sympathized with the cause of the South, she refused to secede from the Union. Her sons were divided in the contest. Those who wore the gray believed that the South was right, and, so believing, fought bravely, and endured sufferings and privations for the faith that was in them and the cause they espoused. So with those who volunteered to sustain the Union. Maryland honors the valor of all of her sons, those who wore the gray as well as those who wore the blue.

"Maryland's quota of volunteers for the Spanish war was quickly furnished. Her National Guard responded enthusiastically, each regiment clamoring to be sent to the front.

"Maryland took the initiative in many important matters of legislation. She passed the first law to naturalize a foreign-born citizen. She was the first State to recognize by law the possibility of steam navigation. She did this by granting to James Rum-

NEAR OXFORD, TALBOT COUNTY.



sey the exclusive right of steam navigation in the waters of the State. She was the first State, after Virginia, to embody in her form of government the famous Bill of Rights formulated by George Mason.

“Many interesting historical events have taken place upon her soil. It was in the Senate Chamber in the old Capitol, now standing, at Annapolis, that Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the army and returned it to Congress and retired to private life—the sublimest act of his sublime life.

“It was in that hallowed chamber that the treaty of peace with England, which ended the war, was ratified by Congress.

“It was in that same historic chamber that the initial convention was held to promote the organization of a more permanent government. It suggested the calling of a convention to formulate a Constitution and found the Union.

“Maryland was the cradle of the Presbyterian Church in America. The first regularly constituted church of that denomination in the United States was erected at Rehoboth, Somerset county, now Wicomico county, with Rev. Francis Makemie as its first minister. Maryland was the only colony where the Presbyterians could get toleration.

“It was in Maryland that the first bishop consecrated in America resided—Right Rev. Thomas John Claggett, Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, of the Episcopal Church.

“It was in Maryland that the Methodist Episcopal Church of America was established, and the first house of worship built by that now powerful Christian denomination that has done so much for the upbuilding of both civilization and religion in this as well as in other countries.

"In Maryland is the oldest Roman Catholic diocese in the United States—the Archdiocese of Baltimore.

"The first archbishop of that church in this country was a Marylander, and it is fitting that the name of Archbishop Carroll should be linked in State pride with that of his kinsman, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence.

"Thus it will be seen that upon Maryland's soil was first established in the United States these four great Christian churches, that have been such potential forces in shaping the destiny and greatness of our nation.

"Not only has Maryland been the scene of historical events, but many of the important industrial, inventive and scientific conceptions have been born within her borders.

FIRST STEAMBOAT FLOATED IN HER WATERS.

"It was in Maryland waters that the first steamboat was floated. It was invented by a Marylander, James Rumsey, 25 years before Fulton launched the Claremont. General Washington, who witnessed the trial on the Potomac, gave a certificate of the success of the experiment.

"It was in Maryland that the first steam railroad in America was built, and the first electric railway in the world was operated. It was in Maryland that the first iron plates for shipbuilding were made. It was in Maryland that the first telegraph line in the world was constructed, and the first water company and the first gas company were organized. It was a Marylander, Obed Hussey, who invented the first sickle knife for reapers, and the first perfect and successful self-raking reaper was invented by Owen Dorsey, of Howard county, Maryland.

"The heraldic device of the Great Seal of Maryland discloses the fact that the supporters of the shield

are a farmer and a fisherman. In the days of the province these two avocations were the only ones, and today they form the most important factors in the prosperity of the State.

AS AN AGRICULTURAL STATE.

"The agricultural products of the State amount to \$43,823,419 annually. No more favored land for agricultural purposes can be found in the United States. While corn, wheat and tobacco are the staples, yet every product of the temperate zone can be produced within her borders in the greatest abundance.

"Of Maryland's total area of 12,210 square miles, 2,350 are covered by the waters of the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries, which teem with terrapin, oysters, crabs and fish in almost endless variety, while to the swamps and the marshes annually come thousands of ducks, geese and other wild fowl. The value of the annual yield from the products of these waters is over \$10,000,000."

CHAPTER VI

STATE OFFICIALS

The Board of Public Works of Maryland, under whose auspices this volume is prepared for distribution at the Jamestown Fair, is composed of the Governor, the Treasurer and the Comptroller of the Treasury. The present members of the Board are Governor Warfield, Treasurer Vandiver and Comptroller Atkinson.

GOVERNOR EDWIN WARFIELD.

Mr. Edwin Warfield was born May 7, 1848, at "Oakdale," Howard county, Maryland. His father was Albert G. Warfield, one of the leading citizens of the county, and his mother was a daughter of Colonel Gassaway Watkins, a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary war, a member of the Maryland Line and its last surviving officer, who at the time of his death, in 1840, was president of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the first settlers of the State of Maryland, were prominent in the early colonial period and in all subsequent important political movements in the State and its government. He was educated in the public schools of Howard county and at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Md., but was prevented from obtaining a collegiate education by the civil war, involving, as it did, the emancipation of his father's slaves. At the age of 18 he began teaching school and studying law, and did both at the same time successfully.

His first political position was that of Registrar of Wills of Howard county, to which office he was appointed in 1874 to fill a vacancy, and was unanimously nominated by the Democrats in 1875 and elected for a term of six years, leading his ticket in the popular vote. At the expiration of his term he declined re-election, preferring to take up the practice of law.

In 1881 he was elected to the State Senate to succeed Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, who had been elected United States Senator; was re-elected in 1883, and made President of the State Senate in 1886. During his first two sessions he was a member of the most important committees. His rulings were made purely upon the merits of the questions and his decisions were never appealed from.

President Cleveland appointed Mr. Warfield Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore on April 5, 1886. He made no application for this office, and was the unopposed choice of his party. He entered upon his duties on the 1st of May, 1886, and served until the 1st of May, 1890. Upon assuming the duties of this office he resigned as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, in recognition of Mr. Cleveland's known views as to the participation of his appointees in politics.

He became a member of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1878, and was chairman of the Executive Committee in 1885. In the Presidential contest of 1884 he was an active worker for Mr. Cleveland, and rendered special services as a correspondent of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Warfield in 1882 bought the Ellicott City Times. He edited this paper, in conjunction with the practice of law, until 1886. In 1886 he originated and organized the meeting that resulted in the establishment of the Patapsco National Bank of Ellicott City. He

was a director in this institution until 1890, when he resigned because of the pressure of other business.

In 1887 Mr. Warfield bought the Maryland Law Record, and in 1888 changed it to a daily issue, under the name of the Daily Record.

Since May 1, 1890, when his term as Surveyor of the Port expired, Mr. Warfield has not been actively engaged in politics, but has devoted his time to the affairs of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, of which he was the founder and is now president. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention in 1896. He was a member of the Committee on Credentials, and fought against the unseating of the delegates from Michigan, headed by Don Dickinson, and after a continuous session of 24 hours succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. Mr. Warfield voted for Ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania. Although his choice did not win, he felt that, as he had participated in the convention, he was in duty bound to support the nominee, and he voted for Mr. Bryan at the regular election.

Mr. Warfield is a director of the Central Savings Bank, the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, both of Baltimore, and the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Baltimore and one of its directors. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society, Maryland Club and several patriotic and professional societies and social organizations, among which are the Maryland Society Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the American Bar Association, the Baltimore and the Maryland Bar Associations, and the Maryland Sons of the American Revolution. He was president-general of the National Society of the S. A. R. in 1903.

On September 16, 1903, Mr. Warfield was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic State Convention

as the party's candidate for Governor. On November 3, 1903, he was elected Governor by a plurality of 12,625 votes over his Republican opponent.

The administration of Governor Warfield has been singularly successful. In making appointments for office he has been guided by the highest motives of patriotism. He introduced into the Executive business of the State many methods suggested by his admirable business training. To him more than to any other man the State owes the restoration of the old Senate Chamber and the repair of the original State House and the Executive offices. In his administration the State's stock in the Washington Branch was sold at an enormous price and all direct State tax repealed except 16 cents on \$100 for schools. Both of these things he recommended in his message to the Legislature in 1906. In that excellent message he recommended the enactment of an oyster-planting law, the establishment of a State Hospital for Consumptives, the passage of a child-labor law and an appropriation for the Jamestown Exposition. All these things were done. Another admirable reform instituted by the Governor was the abolition of the enrollment of bills for submission to the Governor. By insisting on having the original bills as they passed the Assembly, the Governor made a great saving for the State and decreased the opportunity for fraud or error in laws.

But it is not to State affairs exclusively that the Governor confines himself. He takes an intelligent interest in current events and "stands by to bear a hand" when occasion requires. When the body of John Paul Jones was to be brought to America, Governor Warfield suggested to the President that final interment should be made at the Naval Academy. The propriety of this suggestion was recognized, and

it was adopted. Upon the occasion of the deposit of the body in Bancroft Hall there were elaborate ceremonies and a great concourse of people from various parts of the Union. France sent a squadron of men-of-war, whose officers and men took a conspicuous part in the proceedings. There were four men selected to address the vast gathering in the armory—the President, the French Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter and Governor Warfield. The Governor spoke last, and received a great ovation. He made a notable speech, in which he upheld with distinguished ability the honor and glory of his native State, telling what she had done for the United States, and especially for the navy.

There are certain social duties and obligations appertaining to the office of Governor. All of these Mr. Warfield and his charming wife have discharged with grace and dignity, and they have maintained a generous hospitality at the Government House, having entertained all the distinguished men and women who have visited the capital of Maryland in any official capacity and others. Among his guests have been the President of the United States, the French Ambassador, Mons. Jusserand, Prince Louis of Battenburg, the French Admiral, Cabinet officers and others.

MURRAY VANDIVER.

Mr. Murray Vandiver, Treasurer of Maryland, was born in 1845 at Havre de Grace, Md. He is the son of the late Robert R. Vandiver, a descendant of some of the first settlers of Delaware. He was educated in the public schools of Harford county and Havre de Grace Academy, and graduated from a business college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1864. He early engaged in the lumber business in Havre de Grace.



HON. MURRAY VANDIVER,
Treasurer of Maryland.

He was elected a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1876, 1878, 1880, and was Speaker of the House in 1892. He was a member of the National Democratic Convention of 1892, which nominated Cleveland; of 1896, which nominated Bryan the first time; a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention of 1900, and a delegate-at-large and chairman of the delegation to the National Democratic Convention in 1904, which nominated Parker. From 1888 to 1897 Mr. Vandiver was secretary and treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in 1897 became chairman of the committee, which position he now holds. As chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee Mr. Vandiver conducted the re-organization primary campaign in Baltimore city in the fall of 1898, which resulted in the precinct organization of Baltimore city. Mr. Vandiver managed the State campaign in 1899, which restored the Democratic party to power in the State. From July, 1893, to October 1, 1897, Mr. Vandiver was Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Maryland, District of Columbia and Delaware and two counties of Virginia, being appointed by President Cleveland. He resigned as Collector of Internal Revenue to take effect October 1, 1897, and upon his retirement was highly complimented by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue upon the very efficient and satisfactory condition of his office, the national administration at that time being Republican. On January 11, 1900, Mr. Vandiver was elected Treasurer of the State of Maryland, receiving the entire vote of his party in both the Senate and House in open session and without a party caucus, which office he now fills, having been elected at the sessions of the General Assembly of 1902, 1904 and 1906. Mr. Vandiver was appointed on the staff

of the late Gov. Robert M. McLane with the rank of colonel, and on the staff of Gov. John Walter Smith with the rank of brigadier general. He is a director in the First National Bank of Havre de Grace, Third National Bank of Baltimore, the Commonwealth Bank of Baltimore and the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, the National Bank at Port Deposit, a director in the Delaware Railroad, and was one of the World's Fair Commissioners for the State of Maryland appointed by Governor Brown in 1892. He is a director in nearly all the incorporated companies located at Havre de Grace, and was Mayor of the city in 1885 and 1886. He wrote the charter which incorporated Havre de Grace as a city in 1878.

DR. GORDON T. ATKINSON.

Dr. Atkinson, Comptroller of the Treasury, holds a high rank among the professional and business men of Somerset county, Maryland. He is a son of Levin Atkinson, and was born December 28, 1846, on a farm in Somerset county, Maryland. He attended the local schools in Pocomoke City, Md., and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He left the college in his junior year to matriculate as a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the class of 1869. He settled in the town of Crisfield in 1871, where he now resides. The only office that he has ever held has been that of Commissioner of Crisfield and School Commissioner of Somerset county. He was a candidate for the State Senate in 1895, but was defeated with his party. Dr. Atkinson has always taken an active part in the councils of the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for office. He was for over two years president of the Bank of Crisfield. He is now presi-

dent of the Crisfield Ice Manufacturing Company and a member of the well-known drug firm of Hall, Atkinson & Co. Dr. Atkinson is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and is connected with the official board of this organization.

Dr. Atkinson was first nominated for Comptroller on the ticket with Governor Warfield in 1903, and was elected by a large majority. Two years later he was re-nominated without opposition and again elected. Under his administration the financial condition of Maryland has been most healthy, the public debt practically extinguished, notwithstanding the expenditure of over four million dollars in public buildings within six years.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Maryland has abundant schools of all kinds, and every provision is made that each child in the State, male and female, white and colored, shall have every needed facility for obtaining an education. No farmhouse in all the State is too remote from a free school for the children to reach it conveniently by walking. In the public free school system of the State there are 2,377 schoolhouses in the counties, of which 612 are for colored children, and 108 in the city of Baltimore, of which 15 are for colored schools. The annual expenditure for public free schools in the State is about \$3,250,000; 200,000 children attend the public schools, and they are taught by 5,150 teachers. There are normal schools for the training of teachers, and polytechnic and manual training schools in most of the counties. At most of the county seats there are high schools, where pupils can prepare for college, and those who do not intend to go to college can get a fair education. There are, in addition to these high schools, 19 academies in the various counties.

Not only does the State give a liberal support to its public school system, but it extends aid to a number of colleges not connected with the public schools. In 1905 the schools receiving State aid, for which free scholarships are awarded, are shown in the following table:

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Amount of State Donations	No. of Free Scholarships
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.....	\$25,000	112
Western Maryland College, Westminster...	14,500	80
Washington College, Chestertown.....	14,000	64
Md. Agricultural College, College Park.....	9,000	27
St. John's College, Annapolis.....	14,200	104
University of Maryland, Baltimore.....	4,000	...
Baltimore Medical College, Baltimore.....	4,000	3
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Balto..	4,000	...
Maryland Institute, Baltimore.....	10,000	108
McDonogh Institute, La Plata.....	1,000	12
Charlotte Hall Academy, Charlotte Hall...	6,600	26
Frederick College, Frederick.....	800	11
St. John's Literary Institute, Frederick.....	400	8
Md. School for Deaf and Dumb, Frederick..	30,000	...
Baltimore Manual Labor School, Arbutus..	3,000	...
St. Mary's Female Semi'y, St. Mary's City..	6,000	28
St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore....	20,000	10
St. Peter Claver's Industrial School, Balto..	300	...
Colored Normal School, Woodlawn.....	2,000	...
Totals.....	\$168,800	593

Maryland was one of the first among the States to provide for the education of her citizens. As far back as 1696 Gov. Francis Nicholson established a public school at Annapolis. It was known as King William's School and is now St. John's College.

Under the present law the schools in the counties are managed by County School Commissioners appointed by the Governor. Each board elects an executive officer known as the County School Superintendent. The State for 1907 and 1908 levies a tax of 16 cents on the \$100 for school purposes. This tax yields about \$1,200,000 a year, which is distributed to the counties, the city and each county levying a local tax in addition.

The School Commissioners of Baltimore city are appointed by the Mayor. The Mayor designates the

president of the School Board. The term of the Commissioners is six years, and three of the nine will retire at the end of every two years.

The Board of School Commissioners appoints the City Superintendent of Public Instruction and assistant superintendents; also, one or more visitors to each school, the visitors to serve without pay.

The school teachers are selected by the Superintendent and his assistants, in accordance with the merit system and subject to confirmation by the School Board. The Commissioners appoint the faculty of the City College and the teachers of the Polytechnic Institute and the high schools, as well as various subordinate officers in the department.

Church and party ties shall not be regarded by the Mayor in making his selections, the intention being to keep the public schools entirely out of the field of political and religious differences. Ward lines are also abolished in making selections.

A Compulsory Education Act was passed by the General Assembly of 1902, which was limited in its operations to Baltimore city and Allegany county. The act requires children between 8 and 12 years of age to attend school. Attendance officers were authorized and appointed to enforce the law, and penalties are provided for violations.

The following is a summary of the provisions of the Maryland State School Law, as revised by the General Assembly of 1904:

The State Board of Education is composed of eight members, consisting of six appointed by the Governor, and the Governor and the State Superintendent of Education. The terms of the members of the State board correspond to those of the County School Commissioners, and minority representation is provided.

The State Superintendent of Public Education is secretary of the State Board of Education.

The official title of the secretary of the County School Board is "secretary, treasurer and county superintendent."

Principal teacher is appointed by the board of trustees and becomes the secretary of the board of district trustees.

All assistant teachers are appointed by the County School Boards.

County School Boards are given authority to consolidate schools when desirable and practicable, and to pay charges of transportation.

The normal school at Frostburg, the normal department of Washington College, the Maryland State Normal School and the Baltimore colored normal school are under the supervision of the State Board of Education.

The minimum county school tax rate is 15 cents.

Where the school board fails to provide a school year of nine months, and the minimum salary of \$300, to white teachers whose schools average 15, the Comptroller will withhold the March installment of the school tax.

There is no separate fund for colored schools. All matters pertaining to colored schools are left with the County School Board.

The State school tax is apportioned on the basis of (colored and white) between the ages of 5 and 20 as disclosed by the census.

The pension fund for teachers is \$25,000 annually.

Among the important free schools in Maryland is the McDonogh Institute, near Baltimore. The free school for boys was founded by John McDonogh, born in Baltimore, December 29, 1779, and died in New Orleans, October 26, 1850. The requirements for entry are as follows:

1. They must be poor boys, of good character, of respectable associations in life, residents of the city of Baltimore.

2. They must be sound and healthy in mind and body.

3. They must be between 10 and 14 years of age.

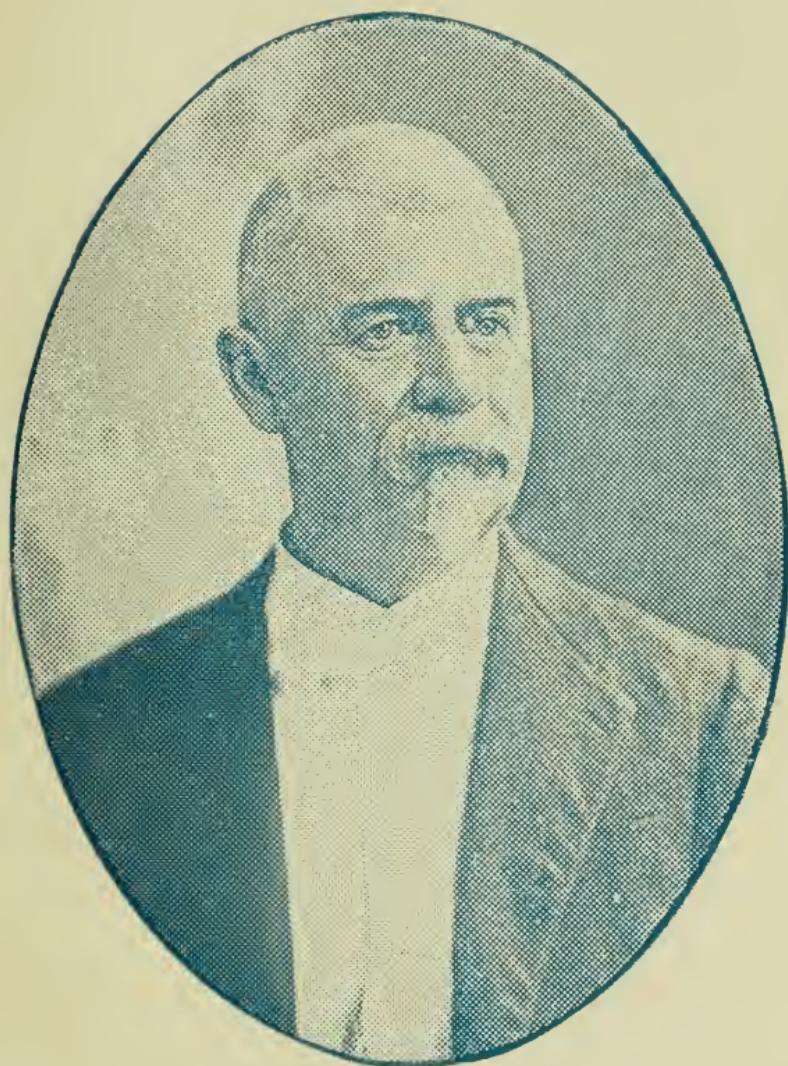
4. They must pass a competitive examination.

Students get military training, instruction in farm and shop work, surveying, shorthand and typewriting, in machinery, woodwork, typesetting and other industries.

The property of the foundation consists of 835 acres of land in a beautiful and healthy region, 12 miles northwest of Baltimore city, with commodious buildings; an endowment fund of \$725,600 from John McDonogh invested in Baltimore city bonds; bequest of Dr. Zenus Barnum of \$80,000 to promote mechanical instruction and manual training; bequest of Samuel H. Tagart of \$175,000.

LIBRARIES.

One of the most important of all the various educational appliances are public libraries, and with these Maryland is singularly well supplied. Baltimore, which, as has been said, is one of the chief educational centers of the country in the number and importance of its libraries, is far ahead of nearly all other American cities, the aggregate number of books in them exceeding one million. The Pratt and other great libraries are free. There is a State library at Annapolis which has a most complete collection of law books and histories. There are two State Library Commissions—one to encourage the formation of free libraries in the counties and the other to circulate traveling libraries throughout the State. The latter one with the co-operation of Dr. Bernard Steiner, librarian of the Pratt Library, is doing an excellent work.



HON. GORDON T. ATKINSON,
Comptroller of the Treasury.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The State Geological and Economic Survey is established for the purpose of examining the geological formations and mineral resources of the State of Maryland with special reference to their economic products and for the preparation of reports and maps illustrating the character and distribution of the mineral resources. The survey maintains a highway division under special Acts of the General Assembly. It likewise carries on work in hydrography, forestry, terrestrial magnetism and the mapping of the agricultural soils in co-operation with the national government. The most important feature of this joint work is the preparation and publication by counties of a topographic map of the State on the scale of one mile to one inch.

A bureau known as the State Highway Division is connected with the Geological Survey, and it has charge of the construction of roads under the Shoemaker Road Law and of the highway between Baltimore and Washington.

In 1906 the Legislature established a State Forestry Commission, which is to promote the cultivation and care of trees and the preservation of game.

STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.

One of the most important pieces of constructive legislation accomplished in Maryland in late years was the law establishing the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, which was enacted at the session of 1906. This law will begin the care of consumptives by the State, and as the disease has been proved curable in its early stages, the good which can and probably will be accomplished is enormous. Under this law Governor Warfield has appointed a commission of

which his predecessor, Ex-Governor John Walter Smith, is a member, whose duties are set forth in the act.

It is directed that this commission shall establish an institution to be known as the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium, accessible by railroad or water transportation. The sum of \$115,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the establishment of the sanatorium and maintaining it during 1907 and 1908. And it is the design that consumptive patients shall be cared for free of charge. In the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the Alleghanies and in other parts of Maryland the climate is especially favorable to the cure of consumption and not only will cures be effected, but by removing patients from their families the spread of the disease will be diminished.

In addition to this provision an appropriation of \$15,000 for the year 1907 was given by the Legislature to the "Hospital for Consumptives of Maryland," an institution already established and doing a good work. Of this sum \$10,000 is to be used in the erection of buildings in the mountain regions of the State and \$5,000 for maintenance.

For the year 1908 the appropriation is \$20,000, \$15,000 of which is for buildings and \$5,000 for maintenance. Thus it will be seen that the Legislature appropriated in 1906 no less than \$150,000 to begin the work of fighting and eradicating the most deadly malady with which people of Maryland are afflicted.

CHAPTER VIII

STATISTICS OF POPULATION

POPULATION OF MARYLAND.

Counties.	Federal Census, 1900.
Allegany	53,694
Anne Arundel.....	40,018
Baltimore county.....	90,755
Calvert	10,223
Caroline	16,248
Carroll	33,860
Cecil	24,662
Charles	18,316
Dorchester	27,962
Frederick	51,920
Garrett	17,701
Harford	28,269
Howard	16,715
Kent	18,786
Montgomery	30,451
Prince George's	29,898
Queen Anne's	18,364
Somerset	25,923
St. Mary's	18,136
Talbot	20,342
Washington	45,133
Wicomico	22,852
Worcester	20,865
County totals.....	681,093
Baltimore city.....	508,957
State total.....	1,190,050

POPULATION OF BALTIMORE CITY, 1790 TO 1900.

Census Years.	Population.	Increase	
		Number.	Per Ct.
1900.....	508,957	74,518	17.2
1890.....	434,439	102,126	30.7
1870.....	267,354	54,936	25.9
1880.....	332,313	64,959	24.3
1860.....	212,418	43,364	25.7
1850.....	169,054	66,741	65.2
1840.....	102,313	21,693	26.9
1820.....	80,620	17,882	28.5
1820.....	62,738	16,183	34.8
1810.....	46,555	20,041	75.6
1800.....	26,514	13,011	96.4
1790.....	13,503	.....	.....

The males of voting age in Baltimore in 1900 numbered 141,271. Of these 7.2 per cent. were illiterate. Native-born males of voting age numbered 111,181 and 6.3 per cent. illiterate. Foreign-born males of voting age numbered 30,090 and 10.4 per cent. of them illiterate. The negro males of voting age were 22,257 and 26.8 per cent. illiterate.

The population of the State in 1900 was more than three times as large as that given for 1790, the year in which the first United States census was taken.

Census Years.	Population.	Increase	
		Number.	Per Ct.
1900.....	1,188,044	147,660	14.2
1890.....	1,042,390	107,447	11.5
1880.....	934,943	154,049	19.7
1870.....	780,894	93,845	13.7
1860.....	687,049	104,015	17.8
1850.....	583,034	113,015	24.0
1840.....	470,019	22,979	5.1
1830.....	447,040	39,690	9.7
1820.....	407,350	26,804	7.0
1810.....	380,546	38,998	11.4
1800.....	341,548	21,820	6.8
1790.....	319,728	.....	.....

In the year 1900 the total foreign-born population of Maryland was 93,934. The persons of foreign parentage numbered 272,321 white and 1,406 colored inhabitants.

NEGROES IN MARYLAND.

The negro population of Maryland, by counties, in 1900 was as follows:

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Allegany	1,669	837	832
Anne Arundel	15,367	8,054	7,313
Baltimore	11,618	5,966	5,652
Baltimore city	79,258	35,063	44,195
Calvert	5,143	2,725	2,418
Caroline	4,237	2,162	2,075
Carroll	2,143	1,027	1,116
Cecil	3,805	2,026	1,779
Charles	9,648	5,054	4,594
Dorchester	9,484	4,847	4,637
Frederick	6,012	2,921	3,091
Garrett	126	63	63

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Harford	5,854	3,054	2,800
Howard	4,405	2,277	2,128
Kent	7,442	3,962	3,480
Montgomery	10,054	5,088	4,966
Prince George's	11,985	6,405	5,580
Queen Anne's	6,372	3,381	2,991
St. Mary's	8,256	4,325	3,931
Somerset	9,533	4,934	4,599
Talbot	7,466	3,880	3,586
Washington	2,488	1,173	1,315
Wicomico	5,828	2,960	2,868
Worcester	6,871	3,433	3,438
Totals.....	235,064	115,617	119,447

In Maryland 35.1 per cent. of the negroes were illiterate in 1900.

The negro population of cities and towns in Maryland having 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants in 1890 and 1900 was as follows:

	1900.	1890.
Annapolis	3,002	2,914
Cambridge	1,958	1,440
Chestertown	1,220	1,121
Crisfield	799	
Cumberland	1,100	962
Easton	1,024	1,143
Elkton	516	
Frederick	1,535	1,576
Frostburg	236	214
Hagerstown	1,277	1,012
Havre de Grace	563	709
Salisbury	1,006	822
Westminster	355	375

Figures compiled from the Federal census of 1900 give the following totals of the population of the State:

Total population	1,188,044
Males	589,275
Females	589,769
Native born	1,094,110
Foreign born	93,934
Total white	952,424
Native white	859,280
Negroes	235,064
Chinese	544
Japanese	9
Indians, taxed	8

URBAN POPULATION OF MARYLAND.

From the United States census of 1900 there are 98 incorporated cities, towns and villages in Maryland. Of these there are 18 which had a population in 1900 of more than 2,000, and of these 11 had less than 5,000; 4 more than 5,000 and less than 10,000. There were 3 which had more than 10,000, namely, Baltimore, with 508,957; Cumberland, with 17,128; Hagerstown, with 13,591 inhabitants.

Cities, Towns and Villages.	Population	
	1900.	1890.
Aberdeen	600	448
Annapolis	8,402	7,604
Baltimore	508,957	434,439
Barnesville	125	...
Belair	961	1,416
Berlin	1,246	974
Bishopville	243	275
Bladensburg	463	503
Bloomington	395	295
Boonsboro	700	766
Bowie	443	...
Bridgetown	50	...
Brookeville	158	...
Brunswick	2,471	...
Burkittsville	229	273
Cambridge	5,747	4,192
Cecilton	447	485
Centreville	1,231	1,309
Charlestown	244	228
Chesapeake	1,172	1,155
Chestertown	3,008	2,632
Church Hill	368	596
Clear Spring	474	...
Crisfield	3,165	1,565
Crumpton	207	317
Cumberland	17,128	12,729
Damascus	148	...
Darlington	260	239
Deer Park	293	179
Delmar	659	...
Denton	900	641
East New Market	1,267	...
Easton	3,074	2,939
Elkton	2,542	2,318
Ellicott City	1,331	1,488
Emmitsburg	849	844
Federalsburg	539	543
Frederick	9,296	8,193
Frostburg	5,274	3,804

Cities, Towns and Villages.	Population	
	1900.	1890.
Funkstown	559	.....
Gaithersburg	547	.....
Garrett Park	175	.....
Girdletree	336	.....
Grantsville	175	.....
Greensboro	641	902
Hagerstown	13,591	10,118
Hampstead	480	521
Hancock	824	815
Hayre de Grace	3,423	3,244
Hillsboro	196	174
Hurlock	280	.....
Hyattstown	81	.....
Hyattsville	1,222	1,509
Keedysville	426	420
Kensington	477	.....
Laurel	2,079	1,984
Laytonsville	148	.....
Leonardtown	454	521
Loch Lynn Heights	215	.....
Lonaconing	2,181	.....
Manchester	609	273
Middletown	665	667
Millington	406	485
Mountain Lake Park	260	.....
Mt. Airy	332	.....
New Windsor	430	414
Northeast	969	1,249
Oakland	1,170	1,046
Ocean City	365	85
Oxford	1,243	1,135
Perryville	770	344
Piscataway	95	.....
Pocomoke	2,124	1,866
Poolesville	236	.....
Port Deposit	1,575	1,908
Preston	192	.....
Princess Anne	854	865
Queenstown	374	.....
Ridgely	713	215
Rising Sun	382	384
Rockville	1,110	1,568
St. Michaels	1,043	1,329
Salisbury	4,277	2,905
Sharpsburg	1,030	1,163
Sharptown	529	427
Smithsburg	462	487
Snow Hill	1,596	1,483
Sudlersville	221	125
Takoma	756	164
Taneytown	665	566
Thurmont	868	.....
Trappe	279	251
Union Bridge	663	743
Upper Marlboro	449	439
Walkersville	359	255
Westernport	1,998	1,526
Westminster	3,199	2,903
Williamsport	1,472	1,277

The towns of Maryland are as a rule situated in healthy localities. Many of them are on tributaries of the Chesapeake. Manufacturing industries exist in most of them and the labor to be had is intelligent and contented. All the towns and cities are well supplied with schools, churches and other institutions, and they offer great inducements to settlers who have trades or to capital desirous of embarking in manufacturing enterprises.

TURNPIKE ROAD, WASHINGTON COUNTY.



CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC ROAD IMPROVEMENT

The purpose of the Maryland State Aid Road law, Act of Assembly, 1904, Chapter 225, is to encourage in a practical way the gradual building up of a system of good roads in all parts of the State. By its provisions the State offers to pay one-half the cost of such roads by the annual appropriation of \$200,000, to be allotted among the several counties in the direct proportion which the public road mileage of the county bears to the total public road mileage of the State.

Wherever a county does not take up its full allotment of State aid, the balance is to be reapportioned among such remaining counties as are ready to take up a further allotment in proportion to their public road mileage. By this means some counties may secure a larger sum than given in the first general allotment.

A county may secure State aid in the following manner: The County Commissioners petition the State Commission for aid to build a certain piece of road. If it is found, upon examination by the State Commission, that the road in question is one of general public convenience and a proper one to construct, an estimate of the cost of the improvement is made, together with plans, specifications, etc., for doing the work. This is undertaken by the County Commissioners either by contract, or, if the prices for doing it in this manner are considered too high, then in other ways that they may deem best.

After the work is done according to the specifications, and the State Commission has so certified to the Comptroller, then one-half of the cost of constructing the road will be paid by the State to the county building the road; but in no case is the amount paid by the State to exceed one-half of the cost, as shown by the estimate of the cost of the work as first made by the State Commission. It is also provided that the owners of two-thirds of the lands binding upon any public road or section of road, not less than a mile long, can compel the County Commissioners to petition for the construction of the piece of road, provided that the owners petitioning have paid or have pledged 10 per cent. of the cost. The work then proceeds as already described, except that the County Commissioners cannot be compelled by this payment of 10 per cent. by property holders to contract for work to an amount greater than one-fourth of the road levy of the county. This 10 per cent. subscription is optional with each holder of property binding upon the road which it is desired to improve, and in no instance can any property holder be compelled to bear any part of the amount pledged.

The following table shows the allotment of the State road appropriation to the counties, according to their public road mileage as determined by the Maryland Geological Survey, as required by the law:

STATE FUND FOR ROADS.

Allotment to Counties of Maryland made by Geological Survey, according to their Public Road Mileage.

Counties.	Mileage.	Allotment.
Allegany	693	\$8,967.39
Anne Arundel	521	6,741.72
Baltimore	1,119	14,479.81
Calvert	335	4,334.89
Caroline	547	7,078.16
Carroll	770	9,963.77
Cecil	638	8,255.69

Counties.	Mileage.	Allotment.
Charles	465	\$6,017.08
Dorchester	600	7,763.98
Frederick	1,151	14,893.89
Garrett	940	12,163.56
Harford	822	10,636.65
Howard	413	5,344.20
Kent	427	5,525.36
Montgomery	798	10,326.09
Prince George's	892	11,542.44
Queen Anne's	563	7,285.20
St. Mary's	602	7,789.85
Somerset	464	6,004.14
Talbot	397	5,137.16
Washington	695	8,993.27
Wicomico	772	9,989.65
Worcester	832	10,766.05
Total	15,456	\$200,000.00

In 1906 the Legislature appropriated \$90,000 to construct a fine road from Baltimore to Washington and authorized the employment of prisoners in the House of Correction. The work to be done under the supervision of the State Highways Bureau.

ALTITUDES IN MARYLAND.

Elevations of Points in Maryland, Grouped by Counties.

Compiled by the Maryland Geological Survey from Best Available Data.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Localities.	Elevation in Feet.
Cumberland (Court House)	688
Dan's Rock	2,898
Frostburg	1,929
Mt. Savage	1,198
Westernport	1,000
Piney Grove	937
Flintstone	828
Oldtown	564

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Annapolis (Executive Mansion, street)	40
Marriott Hill	240
Davidsonville	185
Owensville	182
Odenton	160
Jewell	160
Friendship	150
Glenburnie	55

The State of Maryland

BALTIMORE CITY.

Localities.	Elevation in Feet.
City Hall	20
High Service Reservoir	350
Druid Hill Park (Mansion House)	320
Johns Hopkins University site (Carroll Mansion)	245
Mt. Royal Reservoir	155
Hotel Altamont (street)	170
Patterson Park Observatory (base)	125
Johns Hopkins Hospital	105
Washington Monument (base)	100
Carroll Park (Mansion House)	95
Fort McHenry	30

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Towson (Court House)	465
Reisterstown	735
St. Thomas Church	650
Pikesville	516
Catonsville	510
Chattolanee Hotel	510
Long Green	500
Fork	420
Parkton	420
Cockeysville	280
Lake Roland	225
Lochraven	170
Relay Viaduct	71
Bradshaw	40
North Point	20

CALVERT COUNTY.

Prince Frederick	150
Mt. Harmony	181
Port Republic	160
Bowens	160
Parron	136
Chesapeake Beach	20
Lower Marlboro	20

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Denton	42
Marydell	63
Federalsburg (1 1/2 miles northeast of)	42
Greensboro	41

CARROLL COUNTY.

Westminster	774
Manchester (1/2 mile south of)	1,107
Hampstead	913
Bachman's Valley	860
Sykesville	600
Finksburg	545
Taneytown	490

CECIL COUNTY.

Localities.	Elevation in Feet.
Elkton	29
Rock Spring (½ mile south of)	540
Woodlawn	465
Calvert	441
Rising Sun	387
Gray's Hill (near Elkton)	268
Cecilton	80
Queenstown	18
Port Deposit (Postoffice)	16

CHARLES COUNTY.

La Plata	190
Hughesville	193
Patuxent	184
Chapel Point	150
Indian Head	100
Port Tobacco	50

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Cambridge	20
Vienna	14
Church Creek	5
Drawbridge	4

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Frederick	300
Sugar Loaf Mountain	1,250
Point of Rocks (3 miles north of)	1,200
Thurmont	515
Monocacy Bridge (W. M. R. R.)	329
Point of Rocks	229

GARRETT COUNTY.

Oakland	2,461
Backbone Mt. (1 mile northeast of Potomac stone)	3,700
Table Rock (1 mle southwest of)	3,500
Table Rock	3,073
Altamont	2,632
Accident	2,395
Deer Park Hotel	2,480
Mountain Lake Park	2,450
Grantsville	2,351
Friendsville	1,501
Bloomington	1,000

HARFORD COUNTY.

Belair	396
Madonna	748
Pylesville	5,358
Darlington	333
Aberdeen	79
Perryman	60
Havre de Grace	35

The State of Maryland

HOWARD COUNTY.

Localities.	Elevation in Feet.
Ellicott City (Court House)	233
Clarksville	488
West Friendship	476
Marietta	300
Woodstock	258
Savage	220

KENT COUNTY.

Chestertown	22
Blacks (½ mile east of)	80
Stillpond	70
Massey	64
Sassafras	34
Millington	27
Edesville	24
Georgetown	5

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Rockville	450
Poplar Springs	800
Clarksburg	800
Gaithersburg	500
Dickerson	350
Cabin John Bridge	100

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Upper Marlboro	39
Brandywine	233
Accokeek	200
Aquasco	158
Laurel	150
Bowie	149
Fort Washington	120
Beltsville	110
Hyattsville	40
Queen Anne	28
Pope's Creek	20
Sideling Hill	1,593

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Centreville	59
Sudlersville	65
Church Hill	60
Queen Anne	35
Kent Island	20
Crumpton	20
Chesapeake	17

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Princess Anne	18
Eden	30
Wellington	27
Costen	21
Peninsula Junction	14
Kingston	8

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Localities.	Elevation in Feet.
Leonardtown	100
Newmarket	172
Mechanicsville	165
Jarboesville	110
Park Hall	100
Morganza	71
Ridge	42
Valley Lee	40
Chaptico	20

TALBOT COUNTY.

Easton	30
Wye Mills ($\frac{1}{4}$ mle south of)	60
Trappe	55
Oxford	11
St. Michaels	10

WICOMICO COUNTY.

Salisbury	23
Parsonsburg	80
Pittsville	60
Delmar	57
Mardela Springs	27
Sharptown	26
Quantico	20
Allen	11

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Hagerstown (Court House)	552
Mt. Quirauk	2,400
High Rock	2,000
Blue Ridge Summit (Pa.)	1,411
Blue Mountain House	1,200
National Turnpike (top of Round Top)	1,388
Fort Frederick	470
Hancock	488
Sharpsburg	400
Maryland Heights	1,300

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Whitehaven	5
Snow Hill	212
Longridge	51
Berlin	45
Stockton	33
Whiteburg	30
Bishopsville	23
Greenbackville	10
Pocomoke	8

This table shows at a glance the character of the country in the different sections of the State; the highlands of the western counties; the elevated

plateau of Central Maryland, with its beautiful rolling country and wooded ridges and fertile valleys; the level lands of the Eastern Shore, together with the somewhat higher elevations of Southern Maryland on the western side of the bay.

The highest elevation—3,700 feet—is on the Backbone mountain of Garrett county. Next in order are the altitudes of Allegany and Washington counties; then Frederick and Montgomery. Carroll, Harford, Howard and Baltimore are in a section of rolling country, well elevated, with some localities ranging from 400 to 1,000 feet in altitude. In Southern Maryland there are fairly good elevations in Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's. In the nine counties of the Eastern Shore there is a gradual falling off in the elevations from Cecil to Worcester.



YOUNGHENY VALLEY, GARRETT COUNTY.

CHAPTER X

THE CAPITAL OF MARYLAND

It has been said that if General Washington should return to life and make one of his customary journeys through Virginia, Maryland and the States to the north, Annapolis is the only town he would recognize—the only one which has remained unchanged in the century that has elapsed since the death of the first President. This ironical remark was more true some years ago, when it was made, than it is now. It is true that Washington, were he to re-visit the capital of Maryland, would recognize many of its buildings. He would recognize the old State House and the dome, under which one of the most interesting acts of his noble life took place; he would see the old Senate Chamber in which Congress sat when he resigned his commission almost precisely as he left it; he would see still standing the hotel in which he was entertained; Carrollton, the old home of his friend Charles Carroll, with its appearance unchanged; he would find many of the fine old residences where he visited before and after the Revolution; the Tydings house; the Treasury; the Randall house, built 1730 by Thomas Bordley; the Brice house, corner East and Prince George streets, 1740 probably; the Iglehart house, Prince George street; its opposite neighbor, the Paca house; the Claude house, Shipwright street, and the Ridout mansion, Duke of Gloucester street; the Mason house, built by Governor Ogle 1742, and St. John's College

(McDowell Hall); the Randall house, Market space, and the house of Antony Stewart, of "Peggy Stewart" fame, Hanover street. The City Hotel, Washington's hostelry, belongs to an early period; the Chase mansion was built by Governor Lloyd, and the Lockerman house opposite was built 1770.

No city in America has so many fine colonial buildings, and the rich flavor of the historic past remains although in the last few years a highly improved, modern town has grown up around the ancient landmarks. Among the modern improvements are well-paved, smooth streets; an excellent drainage system; gas; electric lights; an abundant supply of pure water. There is good police protection and fire protection and admirable schools. The general Government has appropriated ten or twelve million dollars for improving the Naval Academy and has erected magnificent buildings. One of these buildings—the chapel—cost nearly a half million dollars. It is to be the Westminster Abbey of the American Navy, and the first body to be consigned to its crypt was that of John Paul Jones, the father of the American Navy.

The State of Maryland has spent in the last few years nearly one and a half million dollars in public buildings in the capital. A Court of Appeals building of superb architecture and appointments was erected at a cost of \$290,000. Besides a beautiful courtroom and the offices of the court it accommodates the State Library, the offices of Treasurer, Comptroller and other State officials. An addition has been made to the State House for the accommodation of the Legislature at a cost of \$850,000. The old State House stands unmolested except that it has been thoroughly repaired and strengthened, and the Senate Chamber restored to its original form.

Annapolis has been the capital of Maryland since 1694, and it is an interesting fact that the representative of Anne Arundel county who sat in the first Legislature that met in Annapolis was Major Edward Dorsey, an ancestor of the present Governor of Maryland, the Hon. Edwin Warfield.

In 1648, 14 years after the settlement of St. Mary's, Governor Stone invited a colony of Puritans in the lower counties of Virginia to come to Maryland to enjoy religious freedom and equal laws. They came and settled around the Severn. Later on they formed Anne Arundel town, the forerunner of Annapolis. The present city was surveyed and laid out in 1694 by Richard Beard, and in 1696 this map and survey were legalized by Act of Assembly. The original plat having been destroyed with the State House in the fire of 1704, a resurvey on the original lines was ordered by the Acts of 1718, ch. 19, James Stoddart being employed for this purpose. The Stoddart plat is now in the Land Office.

The State House circle dominates the entire plan. That it was not laid out by Puritans is shown by the fact that, next to the State House reservation, the most important was Church circle for a Church of England church. Anne Arundel town, when it was made the capital, contained only about 40 houses, and probably less than 200 people. That number, of course, did not stand in the way of the laying out of a city. At the time of the removal Francis Nicholson was Governor, and he named the town in honor of Princess Anne, afterwards Queen of England. She acknowledged the compliment by presenting a silver communion service to St. Anne's Church, pieces of which are still preserved.

In 1708 Annapolis became a chartered city, with a regular municipal government. King William School, which had been founded in 1696, became the chief

seat of domestic education. From the opening of the century the capital increased steadily in wealth and importance, and soon became the social center south of Philadelphia, and the inhabitants were distinguished for sociability, courtesy and refinement of manners. Races, balls and other festivities attracted strangers not only from adjacent counties, but adjacent colonies. The Tuesday Club became famous in the colonies for its wit and good cheer, and claimed among its members many of the leading Americans of the day. The quaint but voluminous records of the club give a charming insight of the social life at Annapolis. The provincial State House became better known as a ballroom than a hall of legislation. A theatre was in full operation as early as 1745, and was the first, it is asserted, in the colonies. French hair-dressers, tailors and perfumers plied their trades in the little city, and excited the admiration and wonder of the French and English visitors. The golden age of Annapolis lies between 1750 and 1770, when its wealth, influence and attractiveness were at the highest point.

The stamp tax, imposed in 1765, met with violent opposition in Maryland, as it did everywhere, the stamp distributor, one Hood, being compelled to fly the province, and the stamps were shipped back to England, as no one would use them.

If the opposition to the stamp tax had been fierce, that to the tea tax, first laid in 1767, was still fiercer, and associations were formed throughout the province to prevent the introduction of tea. A firm of Annapolis merchants having, in defiance of the public sentiment, imported a consignment of that commodity, popular indignation rose so high that a town meeting was held, and the owner of the brig that had brought it, Mr. Antony Stewart, to avert

further mischief, publicly burned his vessel, the *Peggy Stewart*, with its obnoxious cargo, in the sight of a large concourse of spectators, on October 19, 1774. The vessel went ashore at Windmill Point, a spot now in the Naval Academy grounds.

Governor Eden, the last proprietary Governor, left Maryland June 24, 1776. Before that time the Government had gone into the hands of a convention chosen by the people. It appointed delegates to the Continental Congress, and governed the State for the first year of the war by a Council of Safety, which sat at Annapolis, and with committees of correspondence in the several counties. This provisional government raised levies and kept the Maryland Line in the Continental Army filled. One day, before the Continental Congress took that final step, the convention of Maryland issued a formal Declaration of Independence. It then formulated a constitution and form of government, embodying the Bill of Rights which had been written by George Mason, of Virginia, promulgated it and then abdicated its authority. This constitution is believed to be the first written constitution in the world, except that of Virginia, which preceded it by a very short time. Thomas Johnson, the first Governor of the State, was inaugurated in March, 1777, and the Council of Safety dissolved itself. Maryland thus became a sovereign and independent State, but she did not enter the Confederation until 1781, when she came in as the thirteenth and last State.

Towards the close of the Revolutionary war the Continental Congress sat in Annapolis in the Senate Chamber, and there, on December 23, 1783, Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The next year, in the same chamber, Congress ratified and signed the Treaty

of Peace with Great Britain, and in it, in September, 1787, a Convention of Delegates from five States, which had been proposed by Maryland, met and proposed a closer union of the States. Out of this meeting grew the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and our form of government.

The first State House was completed in 1697. This building was burned in 1704. The second State House, begun in 1704, was built on the site of the first, and was used for 68 years, when it was torn down to make way for the present edifice.

In 1769 the General Assembly appropriated £7,500 sterling for a new State House and appointed the following building committee: Daniel Dulany, John Hall, Charles Carroll (barrister), Thomas Johnson, William Paca, Launcelot Jacques and Charles Wallace.

The architect of the building was Mr. Joseph Clark, and the foundation stone was laid on March 28, 1772, by Governor Eden. The building was completed in 1773, and covered with a copper roof. The *Maryland Gazette* of February 28, 1793, informs us that Thomas Dance, a plasterer, fell from the interior of the dome just as he had finished the centerpiece, and was killed on the floor below. This item created the impression that the dome was not erected until after the Revolution. But in a book written by the chaplain of a French regiment, which was quartered for awhile in Annapolis during the Revolution, the writer spoke of the architectural beauty of the State House, and especially of the dome, proving that the dome was built before the Revolution. The priest said that the Maryland State House was the finest building of the kind in America.

Many changes have been made in the interior of the building in order to secure additional space. In 1858 the hall of the House of Delegates was much

enlarged, and the octagonal room at the rear of the hallway was rebuilt and enlarged to furnish quarters for the State Library. At this time the imposing stairway, known as the "Golden Stairs," was erected.

In 1876 the interior of the old Senate Chamber was entirely changed, the chimney and fireplace removed and the gallery taken out. In 1886 an unsightly addition to the State House was built to enlarge the library and furnish committee rooms. It was badly constructed, badly planned and entirely unsuited for any purpose. It was torn away in 1902 to make way for the splendid addition begun that year.

In 1858 the Comptroller's office was erected in the State circle, but, the State offices having been removed to the new Court of Appeals building, this ugly old building was torn down in 1906.

Because of the increased size of the Legislature and the enlarged business of the State, the old legislative chambers and committee rooms and offices were found insufficient. In 1902 Hon. Spencer C. Jones, Senator from Montgomery county, introduced a bill providing for an annex to the old State House which should contain legislative chambers and the necessary offices for the General Assembly. The act created a commission, which employed Baldwin & Pennington as the architects, and erected an annex at the cost of about \$800,000, double the size of the old building, with which it is architecturally in entire harmony. Of this building Governor Warfield said in his message to the Legislature January 3, 1906:

"The Legislature of 1902 created a commission charged with the duty of 'constructing and erecting an addition to the present State House, in which shall be located the State Senate Chamber and the House of Delegates,' and appropriated \$250,000 with

which to begin the work. At the session of 1904 a further appropriation of \$600,000 was made for the purpose of completing the work and for repairs to the old State House.

"The commission has completed its work, and will submit to this General Assembly a report showing in detail how the money has been expended.

"It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Annex has been constructed within the appropriations made for that purpose, and at a very moderate cost when compared with the cost of similar capitols erected in other States. The building is admirably suited to the purpose for which it is to be used. It is a substantial, splendid structure, with ample room to accommodate the Legislature and the various committees for many years to come.

"Not only were these appropriations sufficient to erect the new building, but they also provided funds to enable the commission to restore the old Senate Chamber to the form and appearance it bore at the time of that historic event—the resignation of General Washington of his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, and, further, to restore the Executive Chamber to its former condition, and to improve and fit up a private office for the Governor, as well as a document and working room.

"The work of restoring the old Senate Chamber was done with the aid of an advisory committee of gentlemen connected with historic and patriotic societies, who were named for membership on the committee because of their intimate acquaintance with the history of the State and the traditions of the old Chamber.

"This committee was appointed by me under authority of a resolution adopted by the State Annex Building Commission, and has performed its work in a most satisfactory manner.

ON THE CHOPTANK IN TALBOT COUNTY.



"In my opinion, the restoration of all the features of this beautiful old room is accurate. An interesting report of the work of the advisory committee is submitted herewith, which will give the reasons for every detail of the restoration.

"Thus has been accomplished a work that has been devoutly desired by the people of this State ever since the appearance and furnishings of the old Chamber were destroyed and the room modernized in 1878.

"This room, hallowed by so many sacred memories and historic associations, will, I am sure, become the Mecca of every patriotic person in the State of Maryland, and will, each year, become more priceless in historic association. It will, in connection with the two adjoining rooms, be kept as a place in which will be assembled mementoes associated with the War of the Revolution and the earlier days of our State.

"Through the work of the State Annex Building Commission, and under the guidance and direction of Messrs. Baldwin & Pennington, the architects, Maryland has now one of the finest State capitols in the Union."

On the wall of the restored Senate Chamber is a tablet of bronze with the following inscription:

ORIGINAL SENATE CHAMBER OF MARYLAND.

In this room General George Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States of America December 23rd, 1783.

The restoration to its original design was made during the administration of Edwin Warfield, Governor of Maryland, A. D. 1905, being authorized by the commission in charge of the State House Annex

building. The work was done under the supervision of the following advisory commission:

Edwin Warfield, Governor, Chairman.

J. Appleton Wilson,	Josias Pennington,
Clayton C. Hall,	J. Davidson Iglehart,
John S. Gittings,	John Wirt Randall,
De Courcy W. Thom,	George H. Shafer.

Baldwin & Pennington, Architects.

The State House contains many valuable historic paintings and portraits.

The Constitution requires that the Governor of Maryland, during his term of office, shall be a citizen of Annapolis, and the State has always provided a residence for him, which from the earliest times has been known as the "Government House." The Government House occupied by Governor Eden, the last of the colonial Governors, was contained in the land ceded by the State in 1866 to the United States for the enlargement of the Naval Academy grounds, the cession being made especially as an inducement to return the naval school from Newport, R. I., where it had been carried during the Civil war. This fine mansion, an excellent specimen of colonial architecture, erected by Edmund Jennings, was occupied by all the Governors of Maryland from Eden to Thomas Swann, the period of about a century. When it came in possession of the Naval Academy it was used for a library. Under the scheme of improvement and reconstruction the demolition of nearly all the old buildings on the grounds was contemplated. But this one was to have been retained and improved for use as the residence of the superintendent. When the various additions which had been made to it were removed, however, it was found that the walls were too weak, and the historic building

was torn down. Through the co-operation of Admiral Brownson, then superintendent, Governor Warfield procured a beautifully carved marble mantelpiece from the old house, and has had it placed over the fireplace in the Governor's private office in the State House. The central building of St. John's College, McDowell Hall, was begun by Governor Bladen for a residence but never completed. It was given by the State to St. John's College in 1784. The present Government House was erected in 1867, and was first occupied by Gov. Oden Bowie. It is surrounded by beautiful grounds and is spacious and convenient. The external architecture is not pleasing, but the interior is fine, and during the present administration, under the rule of Mrs. Edwin Warfield, lavish hospitality has been uninterrupted; it has been most tastefully fitted up by Mrs. Warfield, and is the social center of the capital.

More imposing even than the buildings of the State are those of the United States Naval Academy. Indeed, the Academy is the most conspicuous feature of the city and attracts more visitors from afar than all the others. The naval school was first established by George Bancroft in 1846, when he was Secretary of the Navy, upon recommendation of Prof. William Chauvenel, who was the first instructor in mathematics and navigation. The school was established for the education of officers for the navy without consulting Congress, the navy having control of the old Fort Severn property. But the Congress soon made recognition of it by making an appropriation, on the recommendation of the President, "for repairs and improvements." The first superintendent was Captain Franklin Buchanan of Maryland, afterwards an admiral in the Confederate Navy and commander of the first ironclad, the Merrimac, in the

famous encounter with the Monitor in Hampton Roads. Since the school was established over 3,000 cadets and midshipmen have been graduated. In 1898, interest in the navy being stimulated by the Spanish war, Congress made an appropriation of \$8,000,000—since raised to \$10,000,000—to reconstruct the Academy buildings. With this vast sum many imposing buildings have been erected and more are in course of construction. Barracks for marines and marine officers' quarters have been established adjacent to the Academy, a naval hospital is building and provision has been made for a proving ground on the Severn, opposite the Academy. The mild climate of Annapolis, rendering outdoor drills and exercises possible for the greater part of the year, the magnificent sheet of water spread out for seamanship and boat drills, proximity to the National Capital, and a healthful, beautiful location, make this an ideal spot for the national naval school. It was removed to Rhode Island during the Civil war, but these natural advantages speedily caused its restoration to Annapolis.

Annapolis is also a delightful place of residence. It is within an hour by rail of both Baltimore and Washington, and communication with these cities by an electric road is promised within a year. The resident civilian population, the families of naval officers who reside in and around the Academy and of many retired officers of both army and navy, form a delightful and highly cultivated society. There are also fine schools and colleges, and cheap and abundant markets. The banks of the Severn, near Annapolis, form beautiful sites for country homes. Among the historic features of Annapolis, and which is one of the attractions for residents, is St. John's College. It is one of the oldest schools in the New

World. It was founded as King William's School, in 1696, and raised to collegiate rank in 1784. The design was that this college should be to the Western Shore what Washington College, Chestertown, is to the Eastern. This venerable school has graduated a large number of men who have become distinguished as patriots, statesmen, lawyers and divines.

Upon the State House hill, to the right of the State House, stands a quaint old colonial building of very modest proportions. This is the old Treasury building. It is in the shape of a Greek cross, and is probably the oldest edifice in the State. The venerable college poplar is the single living witness of its building, over 200 years ago. The rooms are low, and the walls of unusual solidity and thickness.

Immediately in front of the entrance to the State House stands the bronze statue of Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the United States from 1836 to 1864. This is the work of William Henry Rinehart, a Maryland sculptor, and was unveiled on March 17, 1874, the anniversary of Taney's birth.

On the southeast side of the State House stands the statue of Baron de Kalb, also the work of a Maryland sculptor, Ephraim Keyser.

CHAPTER XI

THE GATE TO THE SOUTH

The city of Baltimore, the metropolis of Maryland and the largest city in the Southern States, lies in $39^{\circ} 17'$ north latitude and $76^{\circ} 37'$ west longitude from Greenwich. It is at the head of navigation on the Patapsco river, 14 miles from the Chesapeake bay, 204 miles by the bay from the Atlantic ocean and 31 miles from the capital of the United States. By the Federal census of 1900 the city had a population of 508,957. Notwithstanding the disaster of the great fire of February, 1904, by which \$70,000,000 of property was destroyed, the population by the beginning of 1906 had increased to nearly 550,000, indicating a population of 600,000 by the census of 1910. It is a great manufacturing city as well as a great commercial city. Including the industries in adjacent suburbs, which belong to the city but are just beyond its limits, the output of its factories is valued at \$200,000,000 a year. This output of one city is nearly as great as the output of the factories of the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama combined. It is equal to the combined output of the two great States of Virginia and West Virginia; fifty million dollars more than the combined output of the factories of North and South Carolina, and almost double the output of the factories of Texas and twenty millions in excess of the products of Maine and Vermont. The city of Baltimore has \$150,000,000 invested in manufacturing, and ranks eighth among the manufacturing

cities of the Union. The leading industries of the city are the making of cotton duck, refining copper, clothing, hats, smoking and chewing tobacco, foundry and machine products, tin smithing, sheet-iron working and meat packing. In the manufacture of wearing apparel Baltimore stands third among the cities of the Union.

The commerce of Baltimore is large and is rapidly growing. A great fleet of over 50 steamers and hundreds of sailing vessels land at her wharves, mainly on Light street, the rich products of the tidewater portions of Maryland and Virginia. Lines of bay steamers ply regularly, and on most of them daily, to the Sassafras, the Chester, the Tread Avon, Eastern bay and Miles river, the Choptank, the Wicomico, the Nanticoke, the Pocomoke, the various creeks and rivers on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, to the head of navigation on the Patuxent, the Potomac, the York, the Rappahannock, the Piankatank, to Norfolk and to Newport News. The amount of traffic brought by these vessels is enormous, a single item being thirty or forty thousand hogsheads of Maryland tobacco. Engaged in the foreign trade are the following lines of steamships, with regular sailing days, namely:

Johnston Line, Baltimore to Liverpool.

North German Lloyd, Baltimore to Bremen.

Puritan Line, Baltimore to Antwerp.

Blue Cross Line, Baltimore to Havre.

Neptune Line, Baltimore to Rotterdam.

Lord Line, Baltimore to Belfast and Cardiff.

Empire Line, Baltimore to Leith.

Atlantic Transport Line, Baltimore to London.

Hamburg-American Line, Baltimore to Hamburg.

Donaldson Line, Baltimore to Glasgow.

Fruit Company Line, Baltimore to Jamaica.

In addition to these, there is a constant arrival of tramp steamers, coming for cargoes of grain, steel rails, etc., or bringing ores and other cargoes.

In the coasting trade there is a constant procession of barges and colliers carrying coal, which comes from the Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania mines, to New England and West Indian ports. Regular lines of steamers ply as follows:

Merchants and Miners' Line, to Boston.

Merchants and Miners' Line, to Providence.

Merchants and Miners' Line, to Savannah.

Baltimore and Carolina Line, to Wilmington, N. C., Georgetown, S. C., and Charleston, S. C.

Ericsson Line, to New York, outside route.

Philadelphia Steamboat Line, via canal, to Philadelphia.

Exports from Baltimore in 1905 included—

333,557 tons of coal.

15,318,000 bushels of corn.

2,000,000 bushels of wheat.

1,175,000 barrels of flour.

5,000,000 bushels of oats.

The clearing house operations amounted in 1905 to \$1,290,000,000, an increase of over \$160,000,000 over those of the previous year. The balances in the banks at the close of 1905 were \$167,000,000, an increase of \$20,000,000 over those of 1904.

The collections of internal revenue tax in 1905 in Baltimore were \$6,270,000.

There are 207,000 depositors in the Baltimore savings banks, and the resources of those institutions on January 1, 1906, were \$79,570,719.

During the year 1905 46 vessels, costing \$2,500,000, were launched from Baltimore shipyards, and 4,000 permits to build houses, valued at \$18,000,000, were issued.

MONOCACY AQUEDUCT, FREDERICK COUNTY.



The banks of the Patapsco afford an unsurpassed location for shipyards and iron-working plants. Already at Sparrows Point, in the suburbs of Baltimore, is located a splendid plant for building steel vessels, bridge structural steel and steel rails. Vessels land Cuban iron ore at the door of the furnace, and load for their return voyage with rails for South America, Cuba, Japan, India, Australia and other parts of the world. At this works the great dry dock Dewey, which was taken to the Philippine Islands, and the dry dock at Algiers, La., were built for the United States. The fluctuations of the water level in the Patapsco is only 18 inches, and there is bold water on both sides, affording many miles of water front suitable for shipbuilding or other manufacturing. There is a channel from the Baltimore harbor to the ocean which will admit vessels drawing 30 feet, and this depth will be increased to 35 feet. Money to begin this great work has already been appropriated by Congress. In addition to other advantages of location, the climate of Baltimore is peculiarly suitable for manufacturing, and there is abundant labor. The abundance and cheapness of food in the Baltimore markets and low rents for homes affect the price of labor.

At the entrance to Baltimore harbor the Patapsco river divides into the northwest, southwest and middle branches. The northwest branch pierces two and a half miles into the very heart of the business portion of the city, affording miles of water front, within easy reach of the main thoroughfares of the eastern and central sections. The southwest and middle branches envelope the southern and southwestern sections, giving a long expanse of water front, in close proximity to the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The main harbor, or that on the

northwest branch, is surrounded by the older portions of the city, and contains grain elevators, steamship piers, railroad terminals, dry dock, floating docks and marine railways. This harbor has a water front measured on the pier head line of six and a half miles, an area of 630 acres, and, while leaving ample fairways for the movement of vessels, furnishes 96 acres of anchorage grounds. The whole of the lower portion of the harbor, covering the elevators and steamship piers, has a depth of over 30 feet at mean low water. The harbor along the southwest and middle branches has, within the city limits, and measured on the pier head line, a water front of five and a half miles, and nearly as much more on the opposite banks, in the county. It covers an area of 1,300 acres. The total water front within the city limits, if fully improved, would furnish at least 50 miles of wharf room, allowing docks of 150 feet in width. In addition to these commercial facilities within the city, there are nearly 10 miles of water front on the Patapsco, below the city, with railroads in operation near it, on both sides of the river.

After the fire of February, 1904, the city issued a loan of \$10,000,000 to acquire all the wharf property on the north side of the harbor south of Pratt street, and for other improvements, including the widening of Pratt and Light streets. The dock improvements will greatly increase the capacity of the inner harbor. Docks are being constructed which will be owned by the city and leased to the various steamboat and steamship companies, and it is estimated that the annual rentals will pay the interest on the dock loan and provide a sinking fund.

The following gives the areas and measurements of the new piers and docks:

Total area of piers, 1,026,882 square feet, or 23½ acres of pier space.

Total length of new water front, 12,523 lineal feet. Number of piers, six.

Width of waterway between piers, 150 feet.

Pier 1—Total area, 78,445 square feet; total width, 150 feet; total length, 550 feet.

Pier 2—Total area, 126,788 square feet; total width, 200 feet; total length, 635 feet.

Pier 3—Total area, 152,881 square feet; total width, 200 feet; total length, 770 feet.

Pier 4—Total area, 193,599 square feet; area of streets, 68,225 square feet; area of power house of the United Railways and Electric Company, 69,088 square feet; width of pier, 210 feet; length of pier, 925 feet.

Pier 5—Total area, 271,329 square feet; total width, 205 feet; total length, 1,200 feet.

Pier 6—Total area, 202,840 square feet; average width, 150 feet; length, 1,450 feet.

The piers will be located as follows:

Pier 1, near the foot of South street.

Pier 2, foot of Commerce street.

Pier 3, foot of Gay street.

Pier 4, foot of Frederick street.

Pier 5, in the rear of Center Market space.

Pier 6, along Jones' Falls.

Pier 4 will be the public pier. The others are to be leased out by the Board of Estimates.

There are, strictly speaking, no port charges at Baltimore, except clearance, register and license fees, paid to the Federal government through the Collector of the Port. These are the same at all ports of entry in the United States. What are ordinarily classed as port charges—that is, cost of wharfage, stevedoring, tonnage, etc.—fluctuate from time to time, but always within reasonable limits. There is, however, no charge for wharfage at elevators when grain is taken

on, and it is generally conceded that all incidental expenses of this kind are lower in Baltimore than at any other Atlantic port.

The advantages of inland location have been emphasized and developed for Baltimore by the construction of direct lines of railroads, placing the city in proximity, nearer by many miles than Northern and Eastern rivals, to the great productive sections of the country. By the shortest rail line, Baltimore is thus 96 miles nearer points in the South than Philadelphia, 180 nearer than New York and 413 nearer than Boston. With respect to Cincinnati, its advantages over these cities are, respectively, 74, 164 and 332 miles, and in regard to other Western points they are even more decided. The railroad facilities of Baltimore include five distinct standard-gauge railroads and one narrow-gauge road, now being changed to standard-gauge. The vantage ground upon which they place the commercial interests of the city have been vividly described, as follows:

"Baltimore stands with her face to the south, and with one hand prepared to gather the products of nearly half of the United States and to send them forward to other nations, and in return with the left hand to bestow the peculiar products of the soil of Maryland and her sister States upon those States whose climate will not allow the growth of such luxuries. One iron finger runs almost due north, through the rich farming lands of central Pennsylvania and southwestern New York, until it touches the great lakes, with their ships loaded with grain. Another stretches out into manufacturing Pittsburg, 328 miles distant, the coal, coke, lumber, iron and other mineral lands of southwestern Pennsylvania, western Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio, and away to Chicago, 830 miles, the central point for the grain, hay, cattle and other farm products of the great Northwest, and the flour of St. Paul and Minneapolis,

1,296 miles from the seaboard. The third finger beckons to the stock-raisers of Kentucky and Tennessee, the active men of St. Louis, 931 miles to the west, and of Kansas City, 1,213 miles away, and bids them to turn towards Baltimore the rapidly increasing shipments of cattle and cereals from the empire of the Southwest. The index finger very appropriately follows the lines of the Appalachian system of mountains, which, ranging from the southwest to the northeast, give an outlet to Baltimore by the natural rift at Harper's Ferry, whose immense water power, gradually being utilized, must bear tribute to this city. Down through the beautiful, fertile and well-watered Shenandoah valley of Virginia the finger points, gathering in the profits from the farm lands of the valley proper, the wood and minerals of the mountain slopes, the coal and iron of the southwestern Virginia and southern West Virginia hills with the cattle of their plains, piercing the pine and hardwood regions of western North Carolina and South Carolina, east Kentucky and Tennessee, and finally touching the flourishing manufacturing and industrial centers of the new South—Birmingham, Anniston, Ensley and other towns and cities of Alabama, which have grown with the development of its natural resources. The broad thumb covers a fertile section embracing Richmond, Norfolk, Atlanta, Savannah and Charleston, and some of the finest traveling country on the Atlantic slope, extending from Norfolk to Florida."

THE BALTIMORE FIRE, FEBRUARY, 1904.

The Baltimore fire of February, 1904, may very properly be ranked among the great conflagrations of modern times. The fire originated in the dry goods warehouse of the John E. Hurst Company, at the corner of German and Sharp streets, between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, February 7.

Occurring on Sunday, there were few or no employes of the various industrial establishments on duty, and the fire is remarkable therefore for the absence of any casualties. Not a life was lost. But few homes were broken up. A few families residing in the burnt district were rendered homeless, but no destitution followed the fire. Generous offers of pecuniary assistance were made from various cities, but they were not accepted. The Legislature of Maryland granted a relief fund of \$250,000, but less than \$24,000.00 of it was used. About 30,000 wage-earners were temporarily thrown out of employment, but in most cases for a few days only, and the work of clearing away the ruins and rebuilding speedily furnished employment for many thousands of men.

In the banking and financial centers of the fire-swept area the greatest anxiety prevailed for several days in regard to the safety of the securities and books in the vaults of these institutions. Time-locks prevented the opening of the vault doors on Sunday night, and the next morning when the bank buildings were in ruins it was known that in 10 of the national banks and in one other there were values of \$53,000,000, including loans and discounts, securities, clearing house exchanges and cash. These banks represented about \$50,000,000 of deposits. In addition to this, the Savings Bank of Baltimore, at the corner of Gay and Second streets, had in its vaults in jeopardy about \$25,000,000; the Hopkins Savings Bank, \$6,000,000, and others equally large sums. But the vaults stood the fire test for which, in part, they were designed.

The bank buildings destroyed were as follows:

National Exchange Bank.

National Union Bank.

National Bank of Baltimore.

National Mechanics' Bank.

National Bank of Commerce.
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank.
Merchants' National Bank.
First National Bank.
Third National Bank.
National Marine Bank.
German Bank of Baltimore.

Besides these banks were the following financial institutions:

Savings Bank of Baltimore.
Hopkins Place Savings Bank.
Maryland Savings Bank.
Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company.
Continental Trust Company.
Maryland Trust Company.
Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company.
International Trust Company.
Union Trust Company.

There were also a number of private banking houses and many brokers involved in the fire, but in all cases it is believed the fire did not reach their valuables.

The following are some statistics of the great fire in Baltimore on February 7-8, 1904:

Area of Burnt District—Extreme length east and west, 3,800 feet.

Extreme length north and south, 2,900 feet.

Acres burned over, 139.90.

Blocks or squares destroyed, 73, with 25 isolated sections around the water front not classed as squares. Total, 98.

Number of buildings, 1,343.

The best general estimates place the total value of property of all kinds destroyed at \$125,000,000.

Property insured.....	\$50,000,000
Insurance paid.....	32,000,000
- Net loss	\$18,000,000

This statement of insurance and net loss is made by the general loss committee of insurance agents, but many claims were settled outside of this committee of which they had no cognizance.

BANKS BURNED.

National	10
Savings banks	3
Trust and deposit.....	6
State bank	1
	—
Total	20

In addition, a number of private banking houses and many brokers' offices were burned.

One church, the Messiah, Protestant Episcopal, corner of Gay and Fayette streets.

Stores, warehouses, business firms, companies, manufacturers and individuals burned out aggregated more than 2,500.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICES.

Buildings occupied or owned by transportation companies destroyed included those of the

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Southern Railroad.

Merchants and Miners' Steamship Company.

International Mercantile Marine.

Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Company.

Seaboard Air Line.

Baltimore Steam Packet Company.

Many business offices on the water front.

NEWSPAPERS BURNED OUT.

The Sun, S. E. corner Baltimore and South streets.
 American, S. W. corner Baltimore and South streets.
 Herald, N. W. corner Fayette and St. Paul streets.



A VALLEY IN ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Daily Record, S. W. corner Fayette and St. Paul streets.

German Correspondent, corner Baltimore street and Postoffice avenue.

Baltimore Journal, S. E. corner Baltimore street and Postoffice avenue.

Evening News, Baltimore street.

Telegram, Baltimore street.

Every Saturday, Baltimore street.

HOTELS DESTROYED.

Carrollton, Light street.

City Hotel, Baltimore street.

Mullin's, Liberty street.

National, Holliday and Fayette streets.

Junkers, Fayette street.

Malthy House, Pratt street.

St. Paul, St. Paul street.

Maryland, S. Calvert street.

The Merchants' Club, on German street, and numerous restaurants in all parts of the burnt district used by business men were included in the ruin.

HOPKINS HOSPITAL LOSSES.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital was one of the greatest losers of buildings, including valuable warehouses, stores and other structures. About 68 buildings belonging to the hospital were burned.

The value of this property aggregated about \$1,300,000 and the net loss to the great institution about \$500,000, which was made good by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, of New York. In a statement given to the public immediately after the fire the hospital officials said:

"The money derived from the rental of these buildings, which is estimated at \$100,000 a year, was devoted to the free work of the hospital, with about \$35,000 derived from the rental of other property in control of the trustees."

CHAPTER XII

THE COUNTIES

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Allegany county, lying between Garrett and Washington counties, with the Potomac river separating it from West Virginia on the south, and Pennsylvania bounding it on the north, was first settled about 1760. Skipton, now called Oldtown, probably was the first settlement. It is next to the westernmost county of the State. It was formed from Washington county by Act of Assembly in 1789. The county has an area of 520 square miles, with numerous mountain streams running through it. The population of Allegany in 1900 was 53,694, and the tax rate in 1905 was \$1.04 on the hundred. Cumberland is the county seat. Frostburg, Lonaconing, Westernport and Midland are also incorporated.

The county is mountainous, with a stretch of broad bottom land from Cumberland to Keyser, W. Va., along the Potomac river, about twenty-five miles in length. There are also fertile bottom lands along Evitts, Flintstone, Town and Fifteen Mile creeks, in the northeastern sections of the county. There are many small farms in the short valleys and on the plateaus, and three mountain streams and many rivulets furnish water in abundance. The Potomac river is the southern boundary for seventy-five miles.

Allegany contains largely the mineral wealth of Maryland. There is the great deposit of bituminous coal, fire clay, cement rock, iron ore, sandstone, limestone, etc., while the land which is devoted to agri-

culture readily yields corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats and grasses. There are 881 farms in the county, with an acreage of 160,348.

Coal mining is the greatest industry in Allegany county, but on Dan's mountain are fossil ore and hematite, and also traces of silver are found in the eastern part of the county. The sandstone in this region is suitable for the manufacture of glass, which article was manufactured here as early as 1816. In addition to these minerals, there are also excellent qualities of fire clay, iron ore and shale for building bricks to be found.

Six railroads cross the county, namely: the Baltimore & Ohio main line, the Pennsylvania Railroad in Maryland, Cumberland & Pennsylvania, the George's Creek & Cumberland, West Virginia Central & Pittsburg, the latter now a portion of the Western Maryland system which is controlled by the Wabash; the Western Maryland which extends from Cumberland to the Baltimore harbor and will shortly be extended to join the Wabash system on the Ohio river probably at Pittsburg, and the Pittsburg branch of the Baltimore & Ohio.

An electric railway overhead trolley extends from Cumberland to Westernport, traversing George's Creek Valley. The C. & O. canal traverses the county 50 miles.

In 1905 the United States Government took a census of manufactures of all establishments producing upwards of \$500 worth of products each year, with the following results for this county:

Number of establishments, 125.

Total capital invested, \$9,611,532.

Cost of materials used, \$4,394,921.

Value of product, \$7,442,192.

In the county there are 112 white public schools.

Cumberland is the second largest city in the State, being a most thriving industrial center, with a con-

stantly increasing jobbing trade. Its population in 1900 was 17,128.

Glass, fire clay brick, rails and tin plate, building brick, silk, furniture and leather are the principal products and manufactures in the county. Incidentally in the clay measures of the region there are eight veins of pure fire clay, and works for developing this clay are in operation at Frostburg, Mt. Savage and Ellerslie. The lower, or smaller veins of coal are also being extensively developed.

An extensive silk mill has been erected at Mt. Savage, the repair shops of the Cumberland & Pennsylvania are located here, also the Union Mining Company's Fire Clay Brick Works and the Mt. Savage Enameled Brick Works.

The principal industries of the county are flour mills, steel cars and machinery, stone, brick and building material, lumber and wood working, railroad repair shops, breweries, distilleries and ice factories, tin plate and steel mills, steel rails, cement, tanneries, furniture, carpet weaving, carriages and wagons, canal boat building, foundries and machine shops, lamps and reflectors, mattresses and beds, paper and wood pulp, pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products, dyeing and tobacco manufactures.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Anne Arundel County, named for Lady Anne Arundel, whom Cecil Calvert married, was erected in 1650, and has an area of about 360 square miles, one-sixth of which is water surface. The county was first settled in 1649, two miles from the present site of Annapolis, by a band of Puritans from Virginia.

The county contains the State Capital, Annapolis, in which is located St. John's College, and the United States Naval Academy.

The county fronts eastward on the Chesapeake bay, and within its territory are five rivers, the Severn,

one of the most beautiful sheets of water of its size in the country, the Magothy, South, Rhode and West rivers. On the north and northeast is the Patapsco, and Howard county lies on the northwest; the Patuxent river separates the county from Prince George's on the west. Calvert county is on the south. The surface of the county is rolling, and in parts of it level. It is well watered and wooded.

The tax rate in 1905 was \$1.14 on \$100, in addition to which there is a road tax in each district.

There are 113 white and 39 colored schools in the county.

Annapolis, the State Capital, is the only incorporated town in the county, but there are others growing in size and importance, such as Brooklyn, South Baltimore, Galloways, Friendship, Eastport, Germantown and Camp Parole.

Annapolis was made the capital in 1694. In 1696, King William's school was founded in the town, one of the first in the State. In the State House at Annapolis some of the most important events of Revolutionary days took place. In the Senate Chamber, Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief to the Continental Congress at the close of the Revolution. On the hill upon which the State House stands is erected a statue of Baron DeKalb, commander of the Maryland Line.

The United States Naval Academy, occupying the Government Reservation adjoining the city, is a place of great interest to visitors all over the country.

The population of Annapolis is 8,525. It was named for Queen Anne.

The new Court of Appeals building, the new annex to the State House, Postoffice and Naval Academy buildings, recently erected, or in course of construction, have greatly added to the beauty and progressive spirit of the town.

It is estimated that there are 4,500 farms in Anne Arundel county, and the population of the county is a little over 40,000.

Tobacco, corn, wheat, fruit and vegetables are the natural products of the farm in this county. The production of strawberries being no less than 8,000,000 quarts, more than in almost any other county in the United States. The soil is a sandy loam, easy to cultivate, easy to enrich and admirably adapted to the growth of peaches and all kinds of fruit and vegetables. Some of the earliest and finest berries and fruits find their way to the markets from here. The canning and packing of fruits and vegetables in connection with this industry is large and growing.

Considerable numbers of oysters and fish are taken from the waters of Anne Arundel, and for the year ending May, 1904, it is reported that 43,500 bushels of oysters were packed or shipped. It is estimated that 150,000 bushels more were caught in Anne Arundel waters and sold in Baltimore city.

About 2,000 persons are employed in taking and canning or packing of oysters and fish, and find a good living in this industry.

In addition to the Tolchester Steamboat Company, the Annapolis, West and South River lines of boats, the county is reached by the Annapolis, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, the Pennsylvania and the Annapolis & Baltimore Short Line, thus offering ample facilities for reaching the market with the products and manufactures of the county. An electric railroad now building from Baltimore to Washington will cross Anne Arundel county.

While the manufactures of Anne Arundel are not numerous, and are comprised in the following list, yet some of the largest manufacturing concerns of the State are located in South Baltimore, Anne Arundel county, which is a manufacturing center.

The census of manufactures for 1905, made by the United States Census Bureau, shows:

Number of establishments, 44.

Total capital invested, \$2,085,367.

Cost of materials used, \$1,607,607.

Value of product, \$2,391,875.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Baltimore county is the wealthiest and most populous in Maryland. Its area is 622 square miles, and its population in 1900 was 90,755. Its industries are as diversified as are its scenery and soil. As an agricultural county it ranks among the first in the State, and in its territory there are many large and flourishing factories. It surrounds the city of Baltimore, and on all sides the city has extended beyond its boundaries into the county. To the east of the city there is a large gardening and trucking region in the low lying lands along the tidewater. To the south and southeast there are the great industries of Canton and Sparrows Point, north and west is a beautiful residential country, improved by flourishing villages and beautiful suburban homes. The products of the farms, gardens and dairies of Baltimore county is over \$6,000,000 a year. Farm land sells all the way from \$10 to \$150 per acre and upward. Back from the water front the county is elevated, well wooded and watered, and the landscape superb. The farms are improved with good building and fencing. The soils are largely heavy red and yellow loams and clay, and very fertile and well adapted to all the cereals and grass. The proximity to Baltimore and its markets, and the easy access by rail or water makes property in Baltimore county exceedingly valuable. The tax rate is always low, being 65 cents in 1905.

Towson is the seat of government and is the terminus of the electric car line running from Baltimore city, from which it is only seven miles. It has a population of about 2,700.

Among the principal places of interest in the county are the suburban residential sections of Catonsville, Lutherville, Glyndon, Reisterstown, Mt. Washington, while the principal manufacturing points are Highlandtown, Sparrows Point, Cockeysville, Warren, etc.

There are many varieties of soils in Baltimore county, from the hard granite quarries to the rich loam of the valleys, adaptable to the production of all kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables. The surface of the county is elevated and rolling, watered by a large number of rivers and streams, principal among which are the Patapsco, Gunpowder and Gwynn's Falls, in many places offering fine water power for manufacturing purposes. Those sections adjacent to the water contains many productive truck farms. In recent years, a number of stock farms, raising fine cattle and horses, have been established.

Much attention has been paid to dairy farming, and according to the census of 1900, upwards of \$1,200,000 worth of dairy foods were produced by 3,641 farms. About 25,000 gallons of milk are shipped daily from the county into the city, over the Northern Central, Western Maryland, Baltimore & Ohio, and Maryland & Pennsylvania railroads.

The total number of farms in Baltimore county, according to the latest reports, is 4,496, of which 4,422 have buildings on them. The total acreage of the farms is 340,206, of which 244,806 are improved. The value of the land improvements, except buildings, is \$23,190,670. The value of the buildings is \$9,295,710; implements, \$1,235,380; live stock, \$2,259,295.

Baltimore county is rich in minerals. A fine deposit of green marble is being developed at White Hall, and limestone is found in large quantities in many sections of the county, as well as excellent clay. The famous Woodstock granite, Beaver Dam marble and crystalline marbles found elsewhere in the county



A CECIL COUNTY FARM.

have brought both reputation and wealth for many years. The Congressional Library, the Washington Postoffice, the Washington Monuments in Baltimore and Washington, and many other notable buildings throughout the country have been built with this granite and marble, the companies working these quarries being capitalized at upwards of \$200,000, employing 250 hands and paying out an annual wage of about \$125,000.

The transportation facilities of the county are excellent, it being traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington, Northern Central, Western Maryland, and Maryland & Pennsylvania railroads, while all of the suburban towns are in close connection with Baltimore city by a network of electric railways, which have given a tremendous impetus to suburban development.

There are many educational institutions in the county, such as the Maryland College for Young Ladies at Lutherville, McDonogh School for orphan boys, Notre Dame of Maryland, Mt. St. Agnes at Mt. Washington, and a number of private schools scattered throughout the county. There are 149 school houses owned by the county and 41 are rented for 190 white and 34 colored schools. The disbursements for school purposes for the year of 1905 being \$321,775.77.

There are many fishing shores and pleasure resorts along the shores of the Chesapeake bay and the numerous rivers traversing the county, where fish, ducks and birds are found in great quantities. The Gunpowder river and Patapsco river and Gwynn's and Jones' Falls furnish excellent water power sites for cotton and woolen factories, paper and flour mills, furnaces and foundries.

The recent census of manufactures gives the county credit for the following manufacturing establishments, producing upwards of \$500 per annum.

Number of establishments, 139.

Total capital invested, \$19,680,120.

Cost of materials used, \$44,504,463.

Value of products, \$52,705,032.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Carroll has a population of 33,860, mostly of German, Scotch-Irish and English descent.

The area of Carroll is 426 square miles, and the number of farms is 3,352. It is located in Middle Northern Maryland, adjoining Pennsylvania on the north, with Baltimore county on the east, Frederick on the west and Howard on the south. It is a fine agricultural and grazing county, the principal farm crops being wheat, corn, rye, potatoes and hay. Fruits of all kinds do well, and dairy farming and cattle fattening are important industries. Much pork is also raised. Carroll is adapted to all sorts of crops, and the numerous towns furnish ready markets for butter, eggs, vegetables and fruits.

The county lies high and is healthy. The land is rolling and is well watered by numerous streams, which also furnish excellent water power for mills and manufactories. Good land ranges in value from \$25 to \$100 per acre and ordinary from \$10 to \$20. Farm labor is from \$10 to \$15 per month, with board.

There is a variety of soils. In some districts the red lands are found; in others, limestone, slate and flint. The upper part of the county is more hilly than the lower and is more highly improved. The lower part has much highly improved land also, and all of it susceptible of high cultivation.

Iron ore, marble, soapstone, brown stone, blue and gray limestone are found in the county, and there is

much fine timber of all varieties, principally oak, hickory, chestnut and locust.

Westminster, the county seat, has a population of 3,496. The other incorporated towns are Taneytown, population, 665; Union Bridge, 663; New Windsor, 430; Manchester, 609; Hampstead, 480; Mt. Airy, 532. The unincorporated villages, ranging in population from 75 to 300, are Sykesville, Uniontown, Union Mills, Silver Run, Frizzellburg, Patapsco, Gamber, Finksburg, Harney, Melrose, Warfieldsburg and Greenmount.

The railroad facilities of Carroll are good. The Western Maryland Railroad, now a part of the Wabash System, crosses the center of the county from east to west; the Baltimore & Ohio crosses the extreme lower part of the county; the Baltimore & Hanover branch of the Western Maryland runs along the eastern border, and the Frederick branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad runs along the western border, while the Bachman Valley Railroad extends into Carroll about five miles to the Chestnut Hill iron ore mines, which furnishes the most of its traffic. Surveys have been made for the Washington, Westminster & Gettysburg Railroad, from Washington, via Westminster, to Gettysburg, and it will cross the center of the county, from north to south.

Churches are numerous. All the leading denominations are represented—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, German Baptists, United Brethren and Church of God.

Carroll county has fine educational facilities, ranging from the primary school of the strictly rural district to Western Maryland College, where the county has 26 pupils in addition to the two State pupils. The Westminster High School is at the head of the public school system. In addition, there is a

manual training school in Westminster, and there are graded schools at Manchester, Hampstead and Union Bridge; Western Maryland College; at New Windsor is New Windsor College, the successor of Calvert College; Maryland Collegiate Institute, at Union Bridge; Warfield College, near Freedom; the Westminster Theological Seminary, at Westminster, and 180 public schools, a high school, three graded schools, a manual training school and four colleges show that Carroll is well supplied with educational facilities.

There are three national banks, a savings bank and a trust company bank in Westminster, a national bank in New Windsor, and two State banks in Taneytown, one each in Uniontown, Union Bridge, Manchester, Hampstead, Union Mills and Sykesville, besides a private bank in Westminster and one in Mount Airy. The combined capital of the banks is \$583,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$382,606; deposits, \$2,904,968. The deposits with the private bankers would probably bring the total deposits up to \$3,000,000.

There are many manufactures in Carroll, and those producing upward of \$500 worth of product per annum are reported as follows in the census of 1905:

Number of establishments, 123.

Capital invested, \$1,539,653.

Cost of materials used, \$1,613,707.

Value of product, \$2,322,869.

The capital invested in canning plants is probably \$225,000, and the output is about \$257,000. The canning season is short, and about 1,000 persons are employed in the busy season. About \$145,000 are paid in salaries and wages.

The leading industries are a woolen mill, flouring mills, tanneries, railroad shops, butter and ice cream factories, fertilizer factories, harness and shirt factories, lime kilns, quarries and a great variety of small industries.

CECIL COUNTY.

The boundaries of Cecil county are Pennsylvania (Mason & Dixon Line) on the north, Delaware on the east, the Susquehanna on the west and the Sassafras river, separating it from Kent on the south. The area is 375 square miles. The population in 1900 was 24,662. Its tax rate last year was \$1.20.

Cecil is among the smaller counties in the point of area, and has a large water surface, the Elk, North East, Bohemia and their tributaries, with other smaller streams, traversing the county. The surface is rolling, becoming quite hilly toward the north and east. There is abundant water power on the numerous streams, much of which is utilized for mills.

The schools are exceptionally abundant and fine, and every facility for education is freely offered. In addition to the 99 white and 16 colored common schools in Cecil there is West Nottingham Academy, near Colora, which was opened in 1741. The Jacob Tome Institute, at Port Deposit, is one of the best and most richly endowed secondary schools in the country. The county has established high schools at Elkton, North East, Chesapeake City and Cecilton. The Cecil County High School at Elkton is an elegant brick structure standing on spacious grounds, and a new high school building on a fine and roomy site is in course of erection at North East. The Elkton High School has a department of manual training. Elkton is the county seat.

Cecil has in general a good soil, fitted for farming, trucking and fruit growing. There is a fair supply of timber, fine water power, navigable rivers and extensive shad and herring fisheries.

The Philadelphia, Washington & Baltimore, the Baltimore & Philadelphia, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central, and the Columbia & Port Deposit railroads traverse the county, giving it

ample railroad facilities; while the Susquehanna, Elk, Bohemia, Sassafras and North East rivers and the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal afford water transportation.

In 1900 the county contained 1,633 farms, with a reported acreage of 200,629 acres. The soil varies from yellow clay to disintegrated rock, and is generally fertile. Much phosphate, lime and manure is used. The main products are corn, wheat, hay, tomatoes, potatoes and buckwheat. Cecil county timothy is famed throughout the country, is graded highest, and is largely grown in the upper districts. The shipments of dairy and creamery products to nearby cities reach upwards of \$275,000 per annum. Farm lands sell from \$10 to \$60 per acre.

The Port Deposit quarries yield the famous granite, unsurpassed for building purposes. Among the leading industries of the county are those quarries, pulp and paper mills, strawboard, iron works, stoves, ship yards, flour mills, saw mills, creameries and canneries.

The census of manufactures gives the following figures for 1905:

Number of establishments, 71.

Capital invested, \$2,626,331.

Cost of materials used, \$1,953,700.

Value of products, \$2,753,578.

There are two banks at Elkton, two at Port Deposit, the National Bank of Rising Sun, the National Bank of North East, and the National Bank of Chesapeake City.

CALVERT COUNTY.

Calvert county is one of the oldest in the State. There has been little immigration into it, and many of the names of the families are the same as those who settled here over 200 years ago. The county was first settled in 1654 and contains an area of 222 square miles. It is the smallest county in the State. Its

eastern line is washed by the Chesapeake bay, and its southern and western sides by the Patuxent river.

The county seat is Prince Frederick. Chesapeake Beach and Solomon's are incorporated towns. Other towns are Barstow, Broome's Island, Dunkirk and Lower Marlboro.

There are 47 white and 18 colored schools in the county. The county tax rate for 1905 was 97½ cents.

The soil is productive and divided between sandy and clay loam, and, with a mild climate, is responsive to cultivation.

Tobacco and cereals are the chief crops. Fruits and vegetables, which are grown quite plentifully, mature early. The oyster grounds surrounding Calvert county are among the best in the State. Timber is plentiful, and silica is found in extensive deposits.

Tobacco has for nearly two hundred years been the principal product of Calvert county. Corn, wheat and fruits are also raised in liberal quantities. In late years, live stock and poultry raising have become a part of the farmer's occupation. The number of farms in the county reaches about 800. Land sells for \$5 to \$35 per acre.

The Chesapeake Beach Railroad, which runs to Washington, crosses the northern part of the county. Lines of steamboats touch along the shores of Calvert's rivers and on the bayside. No farm is distant from a steamboat landing. Drum Point, at the mouth of the Patuxent, is one of the finest harbors in the United States.

In the Patuxent river and along the bay shore Calvert has splendid oyster grounds which, it is expected, will be made productive by the oyster planting law of 1906. It is believed that the oyster industry to be established under this law will make Calvert a rich county, and all of its real estate far more valuable than at present. What is mostly needed is

an influx of white laborers and settlers, who will utilize the natural advantages of the county and develop its industries.

The census of manufactures for 1905 shows an annual product of only \$37,000. The chief industry is ship building at Solomon's Island.

CHARLES COUNTY.

Charles county forms the southwestern portion of the western shore of the State, and is bounded on the west and partly on the south by the Potomac river, on the east, in part, by the Wicomico and the Patuxent rivers. Its area is 460 square miles, and it has most important resources in oysters, fish and water fowl.

It is traversed by the Wicomico river, Nanjemoy, Port Tobacco and Mattawoman creeks.

The population of Charles county is 18,316, according to the last census, and the total value of lands is estimated at \$2,775,240, and the improvements at \$1,216,610. The tax rate of the county for 1905 is \$1.09. Land sells at from \$3 to \$25 per acre.

The only incorporated town in Charles county is La Plata, the county seat.

The Government Naval Proving Ground and Powder Factory, at Indian Head, furnish employment for about 350 laborers and mechanics and twenty clerks, and necessitates an annual expenditure by the Government in this county of upwards of \$140,000.

There are 77 white and 30 colored schools in the county.

The soil is loam, highly productive under cultivation, the land being mostly favorable to farming, and generally level in the center of the county, while on either side there are small hills and valleys. In some sections of the county marl is found.

There are 1,900 farms, with an acreage of 263,255 acres in the county, and the important agricultural productions are tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye and fruits.

FARMLAND, KENT COUNTY.



The scarcity of farm labor, the sparse settlement, and the susceptibility of the land to intensive cultivation make Charles a desirable county for immigrants to settle in.

In addition to water transportation facilities the middle section of the county is traversed by the Pope's Creek branch of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, while the eastern section is traversed by a short line railroad under the management of the Washington and Point Lookout Company.

The oyster and fish industries of Charles county furnish occupation for about one-tenth of the laboring people. Large quantities of fish and oysters are annually shipped from the waters of the Potomac, Wicomico and Patuxent rivers, there being nearly 200 vessels and boats engaged in this industry, with upwards of 450 people employed therein.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Caroline county is bounded on the east by Delaware, the north and west by Talbot and Queen Anne's counties, and by Dorchester on the south. Its area is 320 square miles, and it has a population of about 17,000. Several navigable streams flow through it, including the Choptank, the Nanticoke and the Tuckahoe. The surface of the land is level, the climate mild, healthful and equable. The soil is sandy or light clay loam, easy to improve and easy to cultivate. The price of farming lands ranges from \$7 to \$80 per acre. There are 1,863 farms, and the property of the county is assessed for taxation at a little more than five million dollars. The principal crops are wheat, corn, tomatoes, peaches, berries and various fruits. Over 7,000 acres were in tomatoes in 1905. The largest manufacturing industry is the basket and fruit package factory at Ridgely.

The census of manufactures for 1905, excluding the smaller establishments producing less than \$500 worth per annum, shows:

Number of establishments, 129.

Capital invested, \$851,733.

Cost of materials used, \$1,038,485.

Value of product, \$1,545,307.

There are in the county about 50 canneries, the annual output of which is valued at nearly \$900,000.

Schools and churches are of easy access to every farm. There are 74 schools for white and 20 for colored children, including a high school, manual training school and several private schools.

There are six banks in the county.

The county tax rate in 1905 was \$1.00 on \$100, and that rate is seldom exceeded.

The county seat is Denton, on the Choptank river. It has a population of about 1,000.

Steamboats ply between Denton and Baltimore, and it lies upon the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Railroad, which gives access to Baltimore in about three hours, via steamer from Love Point.

Transportation facilities are ample and the markets of Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington and Philadelphia are of cheap and easy access. No less than three railroads cross the county, namely, the Delaware & Chesapeake, a branch of the Pennsylvania system running from Seaford, Delaware, to Oxford, the Maryland, Virginia and Delaware road running from Love Point on the Chesapeake to Rehoboth on the Atlantic, and the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic.

The principal towns in Caroline are Denton, Greensborough, Marydel, Goldsborough, Ridgely, Hillsborough, Burrsville, Preston, Federalsburg, Choptank, Bethlehem.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Dorchester county, on the Eastern Shore, is the fourth county in size in the State, having an area of 618 square miles. Its population is 30,800, and the tax rate for 1905 was \$1.06½. There are 133 white public schools and 41 colored schools.

The surface of the county is slightly undulating, with but little elevation, the highest point in the county being but thirty feet above the sea level. That part bordering on the Chesapeake bay and the inland rivers and creeks is very low and much of it is marshy. Small rivers and creeks penetrate far into the interior of the county. Agriculture is the principal business of the people. There are many square miles of river and bay bottoms covered with oysters or suitable for oyster culture.

The soil is heavy in some portions and light in others, the county being well adapted to the raising of small fruits, berries, tomatoes, etc.

The number of farms in the county is 2,074, the principal products of which are cereals, hay, vegetables, fruits and melons. The estimated value of these products amounted during the year of 1905 to about \$1,950,000. The number of hands employed on the farms is 5,250, classing the tenants as employes. Farm lands sell from \$5 to \$30 per acre.

The incorporated towns in this county are Cambridge, East New Market, Hurlock and Secretary.

The transportation facilities through Dorchester county for reaching the markets of the East, as well as Baltimore, are excellent and include the Cambridge & Seaford branch of the P., B. & W. Railroad, B., C. & A. Railway, Eastern Shore Transportation Company, and other packet vessels, with ample freight and passenger facilities.

The United States Census gives the manufactures of Dorchester in 1905 as follows, not including the smaller establishments and repair shops:

Number of establishments, 89.

Capital invested, \$905,370.

Cost of materials used, \$879,252.

Value of products, \$1,372,371.

Oyster taking, marketing and shipping enters largely into the daily life of the people in this county, and makes one of its most important industries. The number of persons engaged in catching, marketing, shucking and planting of oysters is 4,910, including 805 men engaged in shucking.

The total oyster pack for the season of 1906 was about 415,000 bushels, the value of which was about 60 cents per bushel, or \$250,000.

A conservative estimate of the number of barrels of different kinds of fish shipped annually from this county puts it at 1,500 barrels, at a value of \$12 per barrel, which makes a total of \$18,000.

The business of catching, shipping and packing of crabs has been revived in Dorchester, and at least 1,500 men and children find employment during the season. Each individual crabber ships his own "catch," as a rule, although there are scores of buyers who cater to local markets.

The number of cases of tomatoes, each containing two dozen cans, packed in this county during the season of 1905 was 125,000.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

In area Frederick is the largest of the counties of Maryland. In population and wealth it ranks next to Baltimore county. In the fertility and productiveness of its lands it ranks among the first in the Union, and especially in the production of wheat. The area of this great county is 633 square miles and

its population in 1900 was 51,920. The great body of the people are of German, English and Scotch-Irish descent, the progeny mostly of the early settlers. The great body of the land is of fine limestone quality, and the greater part of the county is a valley of rolling lands lying between the Linganore hills and the Catoctin mountain. This splendid valley is drained by the Monocacy river, and is one of the best farmed and most highly improved and productive areas of the Union. The great crops are wheat and corn. Between the Catoctin and South mountain lies the valley of Middletown, famous for its beauty of landscape, as well as for its fertility and splendid improvements.

Churches of all denominations are abundant and every facility for education is provided. There are 185 white and 28 colored public schools. In Frederick city there is the County High School, the Woman's College, several Catholic schools, the State School for the Deaf and Dumb, a magnificent institution; County Asylum and two hospitals. The population of Frederick is about 10,000. It is a wealthy city, containing five national banks, having on deposit about \$4,000,000. The county is well provided with transportation facilities. Across the entire county, in the northern part, runs the Western Maryland Railroad, leading eastward to Baltimore and westward to Cumberland and into Pennsylvania. From the main line of the Western Maryland extends a branch giving access to the thriving town of Emmitsburg, the seat of Mount St. Mary's College and of a fine Catholic school for girls. Extending across the county, in the southern portion, is the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio, from which a branch three miles long leads into Frederick city. The Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, leading direct from Washington, enters the southwestern corner of the county and brings Frederick city within easy

access of that town. The Pennsylvania road has a branch leading from York to Frederick city, giving the latter place access to its great system. For about 15 miles the Chesapeake and Ohio canal lies in Frederick county. Westward from Frederick city an electric road crosses Middletown valley and two mountains, and connects with Hagerstown and its system of trolley lines. This road is to be extended eastward into Baltimore. Centering at Frederick city there is a splendid system of macadamized roads.

The county is dotted over with thriving and picturesque villages. The farms are admirably improved and splendidly cultivated. Lands range in price from \$25 to \$120 per acre. The soil of the main valley—that of the Monocacy—is of limestone. Middletown valley is a freestone soil, but as fertile as the valley of the Monocacy.

Frederick county is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by Carroll county, on the south by Montgomery county and Virginia, and on the west by Washington county, the crest of South mountain being the dividing line.

Frederick county, according to the United States census for 1905, which did not include all the smaller establishments and custom or repair shops, shows the following figures for the county as to larger manufactures:

Number of establishments, 127.

Capital invested, \$2,292,542.

Cost of materials used, \$2,055,250.

Value of products, \$3,332,842.

A report of the United States Census Department recently shows that in 1899 the acreage, bushels and percentage of yield of corn in Frederick county was greater than any county in the State. From 57,484 acres was grown 2,279,040 bushels of corn.

The census report on wheat the same year shows that Frederick was the banner county in the State in the acreage, amount and percentage of yield of wheat. From 92,620 acres was grown 1,314,280 bushels, or 11.4 per cent. of total yield of the State.

In 1905 the wheat crop was about the average, but the corn crop was the largest in the history of the county.

GARRETT COUNTY.

Garrett county comprises the western end of the State. It is bounded on the north by the Mason and Dixon Line, which separates it from Pennsylvania; on the west by West Virginia; on the south and southwest by West Virginia, and on the east by Allegany county. The geographical survey divides the county into the Potomac Valley District, the Savage Valley District, the Glades Valley District, the Castleman Valley District and the Youghiogheny Valley District. Along the western boundary of the county there is an elevation of over 3,000 feet above the sea level. This includes the crest-line of the Great Backbone and Big Savage mountains. Between these mountains lie a range of broad, flat-topped or gently arching hills.

The entire county is mountainous, but everywhere over the surface, covering hill and valley alike, is found a coating of soil varying in depth and grading imperceptibly into the underlying or resting directly upon the surface of the rocks. In the valleys the soil is usually deep and productive, and on the mountain slope it is shallow and stony. In some places the soil is stained a deep red, not altogether unlike the underlying beds of shale and sandstone. In other places the productive clays seem to bear no relation whatever to the deeply buried limestone, while on the mountain tops the soils seem but a mass of broken

gray sandstone, mixed with small amounts of sand and clay. It is this soil covering with which the farmer has to deal.

Mr. Clarence W. Dorsey, in an article on Garrett county, says:

"Its surface is that of a broad, rolling plateau. * * * The greater part of the country is well drained, but there are several areas of considerable size in the central portion which are considered swampy; these are known as glades. * * * A large portion of the county is included within farm boundaries, and more than half of the farm area is not improved. The average sized farm is about 150 acres, but there are many which are over 1,000 acres. * * * The soils consist mostly of sandy loams."

The soils of Garrett county, in the valleys, yield easily to cultivation, and the principal products are buckwheat, oats, hay and potatoes, and a fair yield, in some sections, of wheat, rye and corn.

The principal manufactures of the county emanate from the forests, which are plentiful, and consist of lumber, shingles, staves and the mining of coal and shale.

One of Garrett's chief sources of wealth is her minerals, coal, fire-clay and limestone. The Georges Creek coal fields lie along the boundary line between Garrett and Allegany counties, the major portion being in the latter county, but considerable of the coal being in Garrett. The Georges Creek coal is known all over the United States as being of a superior quality. Along the Potomac river, the south-eastern boundary of Garrett, lies another field of coal, which is just being developed, it may be said.

While practically throughout the entire county coal may be found, as yet it is undeveloped, it being the smaller veins, and only worked where it lies near to railroads. It can be said Garrett's resources

VIEW FROM MARYLAND HEIGHTS.



are inexhaustible. It is only within the past few years that the small seams of coal are being worked, and as the years pass and the large veins become exhausted, it naturally follows that the small veins will be opened up more extensively.

Fire-clay is found in abundance in some portions of the county, notably the northeastern section. Limestone is plentiful.

According to the census of 1900 there were 1,788 farms in the county, the estimated value of which, in 1903, was about \$4,671,500, and the total assessed value of property in the county amounted to \$7,612,488.

Garrett has good facilities for reaching the markets of the East and West, being traversed by the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from east to west. The Western Maryland Railroad follows the Potomac river along the southeastern boundary of the county. The Confluence and Oakland Railroad runs from Confluence, Pa., to Krug, and Jennings Brothers railroad from the Baltimore and Ohio, at West Salisbury, up to Castleman Valley to a point near Bittinger. The old National Turnpike traverses the northern part of the county from east to west.

On account of the vast amount of humus in the soil in the "Glades" the land is of great value for producing such crops as require a moist and cool climate. There is great opportunity for truck farming in Garrett county, as well as the raising of stock. Dairying could be profitably engaged in. Land is plentiful and can be bought cheap, say from \$5 to \$40 per acre, and as the county offers considerable advantages for the raising of fruits, berries and vegetables, these industries could be profitably engaged in. Oakland being but 11 hours from New York, and less to Baltimore and Washington, the mountain fruits and vegetables could be easily transported at profitable prices to these markets.

The government census of manufactures for 1905 contains the following statistics of Garrett:

Number of establishments, 40.

Capital invested, \$1,057,146.

Cost of materials used, \$619,140.

Value of products, \$1,645,225.

The manufacturing and mining industries comprise the principal industries of the county.

The population of Garrett by the census of 1900 was 17,701. It is rapidly growing, and the county is increasing in wealth as its great resources are developed. The population is almost exclusively white, there being not more than a few dozen negroes among them. There are 132 white and one colored public school in the county. Oakland, the county seat, is a pretty town on the glades, with a delightful summer climate. The nights in midsummer are cool and delightful all over this mountainous country. Deer Park and Mountain Lake Park, also on the glades, are noted summer resorts.

HARFORD COUNTY.

Harford is one of the most beautiful and fertile counties in the whole land. Except that portion which borders on the Chesapeake, it lies high and is well drained and exceedingly healthy. The landscape is superb, the farm improvements excellent and the people are prosperous. Land can be bought from \$5 to \$75 per acre. It has an area of 388 miles, occupying that part of Maryland lying between Baltimore county and the Susquehanna river. It extends from the Pennsylvania line to the Chesapeake bay, which forms its southeastern boundary. The population in 1900 was 28,269. There are 106 white and 18 colored schools.

The number of farms in the county in 1900 was 2,431, with an acreage of 248,925. The principal prod-

ucts are corn, wheat, hay, oats, rye and tomatoes, the total value of which, canned and sold in the raw state, for the year 1903, approximated \$3,500,000. In the past thirty years canning has been engaged in more and more, until now it forms one of the chief industries of the county. The value of the finished product in this industry alone approximates from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

A large number of beef cattle are raised for the market. This is of a high grade in quality, and finds a ready sale for export purposes.

Considerable slate and serpentine rock are found near the Pennsylvania line, and the demand for the slate is always greater than the supply.

Deposits of chrome have also been found in the upper parts of the county. Throughout different parts of the county there is an excellent grade of building stone.

On the Susquehanna flats congregate annually great flocks of canvas-back and other ducks. The hunting of this wild fowl gives subsistence to a number of people, and is supposed in one way and another, together with the fishing industries in the spring at Havre de Grace and Lapidum, to yield \$150,000 annually.

The incorporated towns of the county are Belair, the county seat, and Aberdeen. Havre de Grace is a city situated at the mouth of the Susquehanna river. Other towns in the county not incorporated are Abingdon, Churchville, Harford Furnace, Perryman, Forest Hill, Fallston, Darlington, Jarrettsville.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Maryland and Pennsylvania railroads traverse the county and make excellent facilities in reaching the market with the products of the farm and the factory.

The manufactures of Harford county by the census of manufactures for 1905, excluding all smaller manufacturing establishments, gives the following figures:

Number of establishments, 183.

Capital invested, \$2,584,159.

Cost of materials used, \$2,131,674.

Value of products, \$3,042,692.

HOWARD COUNTY.

Howard county lies between Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties. The Patapsco river forms its northern border, and it is partly traversed by two small branches of the Patuxent river. Another branch of the same river separates the county from Montgomery. The area of Howard county is about 250 square miles, and its topography is hilly and broken, with forests and fertile hillsides. The land of the county is especially adapted to raising wheat, corn and hay. The price of farming lands ranges from \$15 to \$100 per acre.

The population of the county was 16,715 in 1900. There are 1,214 farms in the county, embracing 147,000 acres in round numbers. Very little tobacco is now raised in Howard, the principal products are wheat, corn, hay and dairy products.

The county tax rate for 1905 was 75 cents, and there are 57 white and 13 colored schools in the county.

In granite, marble and building stones and feldspar Howard is rich. The granite deposits are of importance. Immense quantities of this stone are being quarried annually from Ellicott City, Guilford and other localities. The stone varies in texture; that quarried at Ellicott City and Guilford being suited for building purposes, while the quarries of Atholton produce a fine, white stone suited for monumental uses.

The United States census for 1905, enumerating the manufacturing concerns only that produce upward of \$500 worth of product per year, give the following figures:

Number of establishments, 17.

Capital invested, \$825,680.

Cost of materials used, \$740,329.

Value of products, \$1,436,613.

An estimate made by a citizen of Howard county gives the following figures for industries in the county:

Cotton Goods—Capitalization, \$350,000; employes, 700; amount paid annually in wages, \$160,000.

Granite Quarries—Capitalization, \$100,000; employes, 500; annual wages, \$200,000.

Feldspar Quarries—Capitalization, \$100,000; employes, 500; annual wages, \$50,000.

The main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad skirts along the entire northeastern border of Howard and the Washington branch is on its southern border. There is an electric road from Ellicott City, the county seat, to Baltimore, with cars running at short intervals. From Laurel, which is partly in Howard, there is an electric line to Baltimore. The soil of Howard county is good and productive. The county is well wooded and watered, the landscape fine, the country healthy. A more pleasant, healthy and accessible country to live in it would be hard to find.

St. Charles' and Woodstock colleges, both fine Catholic institutions, are in Howard county, the former near Ellicott City and the latter at Woodstock.

Redemptorist College, at Ilchester, Howard county, is a Catholic theological school.

KENT COUNTY.

Kent county has an area of 315 square miles, of which about 65 miles are water. It is located in the northern portion of the Eastern Shore. The first

settlement within the present limits of Maryland was made on Kent Island, now in Queen Anne's county, in 1628 by Virginians, under the leadership of William Clayborne. Calvert claimed the island as part of his grant, and the contention was not ended until 1647, when Clayborne was dispossessed. The county now has a population of 19,000. The county town, Chestertown, was laid out in 1706.

The county tax rate for 1905 was \$1.15. There are 68 white and 20 colored schools in the county.

The incorporated towns of Kent are Chestertown, with 3,000 inhabitants; Galena, with 500, and Millington, with 700. Other towns are Rock Hall, Still Pond, Kennedyville, Chesterville, Betterton, Lankford, Pomona, Worton Station, Lynch, Massey, Fairlee, Meltona, Edesville and Golts.

Kent county is separated from Delaware on the east by a line run by Mason and Dixon. The western boundary of the county is formed by the upper portion of the Chesapeake bay, while the Sassafras river separates it from Cecil county and the Chester river from Queen Anne's county. The county is located between the parallels of 39° and 39° 22' north latitude, and between the meridians of 75° 45' and 76° 16' west longitude.

While wheat and corn are the staple crops, the county is well set in peach and pear trees, and nearly every farmer has five or more acres in tomatoes. Asparagus beds are found on many farms, while dairying, stock raising and sheep raising enter largely into the industries of the county. The waters teem with fish, oysters, crabs and turtle. The number of farms is estimated to be 956, of an average acreage of 179 acres. The value of these farms is from \$25 to \$60 per acre.

The crab, fish and oyster industry supply a means of livelihood for 1,000 persons.

Kent county is bounded by over 80 miles of coast line. The head of navigation on both the Sassafras and Chester rivers is not reached until near the Delaware line, and the entire western limit of the county is formed by the Chesapeake bay.

Five or six steamboat lines carry freight and passengers to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and during the grain and fruit seasons extra freight steamers are provided. Two railroads cross the county, one having its terminals at Chestertown and at Townsend, while the other connects Centreville, Queen Anne's county, with the trunk lines farther north, entering Kent county at Millington, and crossing the Delaware line at Golts. The railroads cross each other at Massey, and together furnish communication with the Pennsylvania system.

The canning of fruits and vegetables is the main manufacturing industry of the county. There are also several large establishments manufacturing crates and baskets, straw boards, etc., the latter being one of the largest establishments of its kind in the State.

The manufactures of the county producing upwards of \$500 worth of product each year, and excluding certain repairing and custom shops, is thus stated by the census of 1905:

Number of establishments, 38.

Capital invested, \$846,990.

Cost of materials used, \$424,436.

Value of products, \$627,737.

Chestertown, the county seat of Kent, is beautifully situated on Chester river, within a few hours by steamboat from Baltimore. It is a most attractive town, and the seat of Washington College, one of the most venerable of American schools, dating back to 1780. Since 1890 young women, as well as young men, have been admitted to its courses.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Montgomery is one of the two counties of Maryland which border on the District of Columbia. It has profited enormously by that vicinage, receiving a large overflow population from Washington. This population is most desirable, and consists of persons employed by the United States in the departments and by lawyers and Washington business people who prefer homes in the country. For a place for homes Montgomery is most desirable. The climate is pleasant and healthy, the land lies high, and there are no swamps, no malaria and no mosquitoes. The county is dotted over with well-kept farmhouses on well-tilled farms, and with scores of towns and villages. The construction of the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio a number of years ago opened up the county to these new residents, and brought lime down from Frederick county, which has greatly increased the yield of wheat. Upon land which was in former years regarded as almost valueless the yield of wheat is now 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. Wheat, corn, hay, milk, orchards and garden products are the chief sources of wealth to the people. The close proximity of the Washington market makes the production of milk, poultry, vegetables and fruit most profitable. Farm land sells, according to quality, location and improvements, at from \$10 to \$100 per acre.

Montgomery has an area of 508 square miles. It is bounded on the southwest by the State of Virginia, from which it is separated by the Potomac; on the northwest by Frederick county; on the northeast by Howard county, from which it is separated by the Patuxent, and on the southeast and south by Prince George's county and the District of Columbia.

The population of the county, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 30,451, and the tax rate for 1905 was 99½ cents on the \$100.

TOLL HOUSE ON NATIONAL ROAD.



Rockville, the county seat, is a beautiful little town, with pretty homes and shaded streets and a cultivated society. It is on the Baltimore and Ohio, about 15 miles from Washington, with which it is also connected by an electric road.

Every facility for education is offered. The public free school system has 112 schools for whites and 29 colored schools. In addition, there are the following schools: Rockville High School, Rockville Academy, Brookville Academy, Rockville Institution for Young Ladies, Rockville Kindergarten, Briarly Hall for Young Ladies, Poolesville; Andrew Small Academy, Darnestown; Fair View Seminary, Oakmont.

Montgomery county has 2,085 farms, containing 283,469 acres, valued at \$9,491,930, exclusive of buildings, worth \$3,525,170.

Sandstone, marble and slate are quarried in upper Montgomery; chrome is found in several localities.

The Great Falls of the Potomac is one of the largest available water-powers in the country. The development and utilization of this mighty agency for manufacturing purposes, already undertaken by an organization of business men with large capital, must promote the material prosperity of the county.

There are five banks and savings institutions in the county, with a combined capital of \$225,000, and the savings institution at Sandy Spring has deposits of \$690,000, the combined deposits of all of them being \$1,709,000.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, with office at Sandy Spring, Md., was chartered and commenced operations in the year 1848.

The manufactures of Montgomery of larger size are enumerated by the census in 1905 as follows:

Number of establishments, 31.

Capital invested, \$260,979.

Cost of materials used, \$275,316.

Value of products, \$381,095.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Prince George's, like Montgomery county, adjoins the District of Columbia and also receives vast advantage from that proximity. Washington furnishes a market for its food products, and a vast number of people doing business in the city or holding government positions build houses and make their homes in the county. Its area is 480 square miles and its population in 1900 was 29,898. Along the Washington branch of the B. & O. road there is a succession of suburban towns.

The county is bounded on the west by the Potomac river, on the east by the Patuxent. Montgomery, Howard, Anne Arundel, Charles and Calvert counties and the District of Columbia surround it.

The tax rate in 1905 was 90 cents. There are 110 white and 37 colored schools in the county. At Upper Marlboro, the county seat, there is an academy.

There are 2,374 farms in the county, producing tobacco, corn, wheat and vegetables, the estimated value of the crops for 1905 being \$1,500,000, and giving employment to (including owners and tenants) at least 5,000 persons. Farm lands sell from \$4 to \$30.

The total number of manufacturing establishments in the county is estimated at 60, the greater number of them being small, employing only one or two men. According to the census of 1905, of factories producing more than \$500 a year, the following statistics are given:

Number of establishments, 42.

Capital invested, \$783,022.

Cost of materials used, \$173,138.

Value of products, \$359,747.

The two principal industries are the Laurel Cotton Mill and the Muirkirk Iron Furnace.

There are a number of railroads in Prince George's. The Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio

crosses the upper section. Across the center of the county is the Pennsylvania, with a branch from Bowie to the southern boundary. The Washington, Potomac and Chesapeake leads from Brandywine down through Charles and St. Mary's. The Chesapeake Beach road runs across the county from Washington, through Marlboro, to the Patuxent and on to the bay. From Laurel to Washington there is an electric road and another electric road is building across the county.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

A more beautiful and desirable land to live in than Queen Anne's county it would be hard to find. It is healthy, accessible to market, the soil is fertile and easy to cultivate, the farms are well improved, the roads are good, schools and churches convenient to all the people and taxes are low. The county extends from the Chesapeake to Delaware, with Kent county, from which it is separated by Chester river, to the north, and Talbot and Caroline to the south. There is a line of steamers from Centreville, the county seat, on Corsica river, to Baltimore, and a branch of the Pennsylvania road connects the town with the N. Y., P. & N. road at Townsend, Del. Steamers also ply from Queenstown, Love Point and other places in the county to Baltimore, and the Maryland, Virginia and Delaware (formerly the Queen Anne's Railroad) crosses the county from Love Point to the ocean. From Love Point the railroad is connected by steam-boats with Baltimore.

The county has a population of nearly 19,000, and an area of 422 square miles, of which 46 are water surface. The tax rate in the county for 1905 was 90 cents.

There are 77 white and 21 colored schools in the county.

Centreville, Sudlersville, Church Hill, Crumpton, Queenstown, Stevensville and Queen Anne are among the incorporated towns, while Templeville, Winchester, Chester and Ruthsburg are among those not incorporated.

Wheat, corn, hay, fruit and vegetables constitute the principal products of agriculture.

There are 1,475 farms in the county, employing 4,725 hands, and the value of the crops in 1905 was estimated at \$1,900,000.

Oysters and fish are plentiful, and 1,500 to 2,000 persons find employment in the industry.

The packing industry of Queen Anne's is also a growing one, at least 65,000 cases of tomatoes, fruits and vegetables having been packed in the county in 1905. Fruits and vegetables may be shipped daily to the great markets of the East and North in time to be received fresh and ready for use at those points the next morning.

The manufacturing industries of the county, according to the United States report for 1905, of all those of larger size are as follows:

Number of establishments, 29.

Capital invested, \$259,280.

Cost of materials used, \$272,282.

Value of products, \$376,638.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Somerset is the most southern county of Maryland. Its soil is mainly sandy, being well adapted to the production of fruit and vegetables. It is easily worked and can be readily improved. Large quantities of strawberries and other small fruit, as well as vegetables, are produced. Land is cheap, ranging in value from \$4 to \$20 per acre. The cheap land, mild climate and other favorable conditions are attracting many settlers from the Western States as well as from foreign countries.

Somerset has a population of about 28,000, one-half of which is engaged in the oyster, crab and fish business, and the county tax rate for 1905 was \$1.02½.

Princess Anne, the county seat, and Crisfield are the only incorporated towns in the county.

There are 86 white and 28 colored schools in the county.

Somerset county is one of the largest markets and shipping points in the country for oysters, crabs and fish.

Crisfield, the largest town in the county, has a population of over 5,000 and a suburban population within two miles of the town limits of 4,000, and consequently there is plenty of cheap labor. It also has one of the deepest and finest harbors on the Chesapeake bay. It is a large oyster shipping point in winter, and in summer is the largest crab shipping point in the world. The oyster pack for the winter of 1904-1905 was 350,000 bushels, worth about \$275,000. The soft crab business has been largely developed in recent years. Conservative estimates place the quantity shipped in 1905 at 1,400,000 dozen, worth \$500,000.

During the past two years the shipping of crab meat has been added to that of shipping soft crabs and oysters. About 70,000 gallons were shipped from Crisfield in 1905 and sold for between \$60,000 and \$70,000.

From early March until October 1st, shad, blue fish, trout and a few other varieties are caught and about 100 barrels shipped a week.

The production of tomatoes has increased during the past two years to supply the two dozen canning houses which have sprung up during that time. Corn, wheat and potatoes are largely produced, though strawberry and tomato crops have become the principal ones, and are worth from \$150,000 to \$250,000 each.

The transportation facilities of the county are good. The N. Y., P. & N. Railroad Company, a branch of the Pennsylvania running through the county, giving all points from Crisfield north a number of fine through trains daily to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Crisfield and Deal's Island have daily boats to and from Baltimore. The Crisfield Steam Packet Company, with a good steamer, is also covering all points on the water in the county, and also all the nearby islands. A large number of gasoline boats, with a tonnage of from 5 to 50 tons each, is also engaged in running large quantities of freight from points on the Western Shore of Maryland and Virginia to Crisfield for shipment north over the railroad every day.

The census of manufactures for 1905 of the Government shows the following figures for establishments of a larger size, and excluding all repair and custom shops:

Number of establishments, 60.
Capital invested, \$569,090.
Cost of materials used, \$507,206.
Value of products, \$873,735.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

St. Mary's county is the scene of the first settlement of Maryland by Lord Baltimore, and the place of the settlement at St. Mary's city is marked by a monument.

The county is almost an island, being bounded on the south by the Potomac, on the east by the Chesapeake, on the north by the Patuxent, and on the west by the Wicomico river.

The waters that almost surround St. Mary's, and many of their numerous branches, called creeks or bays, that indent the county, are navigable and important water courses, and no resident is more than six miles from navigable water.

Along the rivers the land is generally flat and rises gently towards the interior, but the elevation attained is slight.

The county is long and narrow and has an area of 360 square miles.

According to the census there were 1,292 farms in St. Mary's county in 1900, with a total of 192,503 acres therein, and the population at the same time was 18,136. The tax rate of St. Mary's for 1905 was 90 cents.

Near the water courses the soil is generally dark, heavy loam, becoming lighter and sandier towards the interior, and if judiciously farmed is kind and productive.

Temperate summers, long autumns and mild winters specially adapt the county to the raising of stock. The rapid growth of clover and grasses makes grazing possible for 10 months of the year, and nearness to markets and cheap water transportation gives peculiar advantages to this industry.

Corn, wheat and tobacco are the staple crops of the section. Fine vegetables of all kinds are easily produced, and clover and hay grasses thrive. Small fruits produce plentifully, with little care, and apples, pears and peaches are remunerative crops.

Farms may be purchased at reasonable figures and on good terms. The inland farms can usually be bought cheap, while the lands on the rivers are held at higher prices.

Nearly a fourth of the county is in timber, including pine, oak, poplar, ash, chestnut, hickory, walnut, beech, gum and birch, which supply all demands for firewood, fencing and materials for building.

The waters of the county abound in fish and oysters, and the catching and shipping of them gives employment to a large number of persons.

Numerous steamers and sailing vessels furnish transportation to the nearby cities of Baltimore and

Washington, but the railroad facilities are limited to a short line connecting with the Pennsylvania system, which does not reach the larger portion of the county.

There is a national bank at Leonardtown, the county seat of St. Mary's. The public schools are 105 in number, 76 white and 29 colored. St. Mary's Academy, at Leonardtown; St. Mary's Seminary, at St. Mary's city, and Charlotte Hall Academy, at Charlotte Hall, are among the high-class institutions of the county.

The report of the Census Bureau on manufactures for 1905 shows the following figures for the county:

Number of establishments, 7.

Capital invested, \$14,800.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Talbot county lies on the Eastern Shore, with a considerable portion of it facing the Chesapeake bay, and is bounded on the north by Queen Anne's, on the east and southeast by Caroline, on the south by the Choptank river, and on the west by the Eastern bay and Chesapeake bay. It has a population of about 26,000 and an area of 286 square miles, with a large water surface. It is cut up into peninsulas by the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries, and is famous for its beautiful landscapes and water fronts.

Easton, the county seat of Talbot, is a thriving place of 3,450 inhabitants. Other villages are St. Michaels, Claiborne, Trappe, Tunis Mills, Matthews, Lewistown, Royal Oak, Oxford, Skipton, Wye Mills, Cordova, Tilghman, Bellevue and others.

The county has ample facilities for transportation. In addition to the B., C. & A. Railroad, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad and the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railroad and connections, its rivers and bay front are daily touched by the numerous steamboat lines plying from Balti-

BRIDGE OVER THE CONOCHEAGUE AT WILLIAMSPORT, MD.



more, thus placing the markets of Baltimore, Washington and New York within a day's reach of the farmers and fishermen.

There are well-graded high schools in Easton, Trappe, St. Michaels and Oxford, 66 white and 18 colored schools in the county.

Agriculture, canning and oyster culture are its principal industries. The land is a rich loam, light in parts and quickly responding to cultivation. Small fruits abound throughout the county in great variety, and vegetables, wheat, corn, tomatoes and potatoes are among its most prominent products. The canning establishments, which have become quite numerous throughout the county, are putting up large quantities of tomatoes, peas and fruits, and this is a growing industry. Improved land on the river side is worth from \$40 to \$150 per acre. The yield of wheat to the acre in Talbot is as large, perhaps, as in any county in Maryland.

In 1904 it is estimated that 86,000 bushels of oysters were taken by dredge or tong in the waters of Talbot. There are 768 boats of all kinds engaged in the industry, and about 2,400 persons find a livelihood in taking and shipping the oysters.

Fish in the county's waters are plentiful, the Choptank and Tuckahoe abounding in shad, perch, rock and similar food fish.

The manufacturing industries of Talbot consist largely in packing houses, canneries, grist mills, wood-working factories, etc. The capital invested is \$649,209.

Cost of materials used. \$607,157.

Value of products, \$932,666.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Washington is one of the wealthiest, most progressive and populous counties of Maryland. It lies between Frederick and Allegany, and extends from

Pennsylvania on the north to West Virginia and Virginia on the south. For 77 miles the Potomac river and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal flow along its southern border. The area of the county is 458 square miles, most of which is contained in the great valley of the Conococheague, 15 miles wide, lying between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany mountains. This valley is the northern extension of the Valley of Virginia, which was known in Civil war times as the granary of the Confederacy. The soil is limestone and of great fertility, splendidly adapted to the cultivation of wheat, which is the principal crop; of corn, hay, fruit and vegetables, dairy products and poultry. It is splendidly farmed and well improved. The best lands, well located, fetch over \$100 an acre and will produce 30 to 40 bushels of wheat. But there is much land in the western end of the county which is excellent for grazing and for the growth of apples and peaches, which can be bought for a far smaller price. The number of farms is 2,400 and the acreage 280,000. The population is about 46,000. There are 140 white and 11 colored common schools, high schools, and at Hagerstown a Woman's College and other schools.

In size and importance Hagerstown ranks third among Maryland towns. Its present population is estimated at nearly 18,000, and it is the seat of a large manufacturing industry, including two automobile factories, one of the largest table works in the county, knitting mills, spoke and bending works, furniture factories, paper mills, silk mills, organ works, a brewery and a long list of smaller industries. The total number of factories in Washington county, exclusive of the small ones, is 115, having an annual output of products worth \$4,650,000. There are many flouring mills in the county, which convert the wheat crop into flour before it is shipped to market. At Williamsport there is a large and pros-

perous tannery. Hagerstown is the seat of the celebrated Hagerstown Fair, one of the largest poultry shows and agricultural fairs in the United States. It is at the meeting point of a system of fine turnpike roads which radiate from it as a center, penetrating every district of Washington county and extending into adjoining counties. It is also a railroad center. The Washington County road connects it at Weverton, 24 miles distant on the Potomac, with the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio, east and west, and with the Valley branch, extending to Lexington. The Cumberland Valley road connects at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania system, of which it is a part, and southward connects Hagerstown with Winchester, Va., and Martinsburg, W. Va., The Western Maryland is the shortest line to Baltimore, and passing westward it runs to Cumberland, where it connects with the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh, which it has absorbed, and will shortly be connected with the great Wabash system. From Hagerstown a branch of this road runs northward through the Cumberland valley, Pennsylvania, connecting at Shippensburg with the Reading system. Hagerstown is the northern terminus of the Norfolk and Western. The Shenandoah Valley division of that road runs from Hagerstown to the main line at Roanoke, 230 miles distant. In addition to the steam roads, Hagerstown has an electric railway through its streets and extending across the mountains to Frederick city, Williamsport on the southwest, and northward into Pennsylvania. Another line leading all the way to Baltimore is promised.

WICOMICO COUNTY.

Wicomico county is bounded on the north by Delaware, on the south by Somerset county and Worcester county, on the east by Worcester county, and on the west by Dorchester county. It contains 367 square

miles, with a large water surface. It lies 130 miles south of Philadelphia and 85 miles southeast of Baltimore. Its eastern limit is about 15 miles from the Atlantic ocean and its population is 23,000. The tax rate for 1905 was 79½ cents.

The towns are Salisbury, Delmar, Sharptown, Quantico, Mardela Springs, Hebron, Fruitland, Pittsville, Parsonsburg, Willard, Bivalve, Nanticoke, White Haven, Jesterville, Allen and Riverton.

Salisbury, the county seat, is advantageously situated at the head of navigation on the Wicomico river, at the junction of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic railroads, 30 miles from Ocean City, on the Atlantic ocean. The city is substantially built and has a population of about 4,300. It has 10 miles of well-graded and paved streets and a sewerage system.

The soil varies in character from a light loam to a red clay loam. Generally the land is well adapted to the growth of cereals, grass, apples, peaches, pears and small fruits, especially strawberries and blackberries, of which immense crops are grown. Strawberries commence to ripen from the 5th to the 20th of May, and last until the first to the middle of July, according to the variety and season.

The climate is mild and healthy. The proximity of the Gulf stream and the presence of the bodies of salt water render it pleasant, uniform and healthful throughout the year. Cattle need scarcely be fed or housed during the winter, farm work, and even plowing, can generally be done during some part of every month in the year.

The purest drinking water can be obtained by driven wells at a very small expense.

Land can be bought for from \$5 to \$50 per acre.

The Nanticoke and Wicomico rivers and their tributaries supply the people of the county with shad,

rock, perch and other kinds of fish, as well as an abundance of oysters.

The oyster packing industry is not as large as formerly, and planting is now being entered into by several of the largest packers. It is expected that within a few years most of the oyster bottoms along the rivers will be under artificial propagation.

At present there are but four oyster packing houses in Wicomico, and it is estimated that at least \$100,000 is invested in this property, oyster catching machinery and shore property. There are about 600 employed on boats in the taking of oysters, and an additional number engaged in the packing and shipping. Much money is also invested and a number of people employed in the fish industry in the western section of the county.

The packing of soft crabs and the shipping of hard crab meat, in various ways, is one of the new and growing industries of the county.

Wicomico county is well adapted to the growing of small fruits and truck, prominent among which are strawberries, blackberries, huckleberries, cantaloups and watermelons, in addition to which there is a considerable amount of corn, wheat and tomatoes raised.

Within the past few years great strides have been made in the growing of grasses and grains, and the land has been improved for cattle feeding. There are upwards of 3,000 acres of land set in strawberries, yielding about 3,000 quarts to the acre. It is estimated that in a good year 9,000,000 quarts, salable at an average price of five cents net to the grower, will yield, in round numbers, \$450,000. It is estimated that there are 1,000 acres set in blackberries, which yield about 2,000 quarts to the acre, making a total crop of 2,000,000 quarts, which it would take at least 1,000 pickers to gather, and means a net income to the growers of \$150,000.

The huckleberry grows wild in Wicomico, and the fruit belongs to whoever will pick it. It is mostly found in the swampy and low lands of the county in large quantities, and as it costs nothing to cultivate, it is a net revenue to the pickers. The fruit is purchased by the country stores and shipped to Northern markets, where it brings good prices.

There is also a large acreage in raspberries, and the wild asparagus crop brings considerable money to the county.

The New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad runs through it from north to south, and is a trunk line from New York to Richmond and Norfolk. The B., C. & A. Railway crosses the county from east to west, running from the Atlantic ocean to the Chesapeake bay. A large fleet of sailing and packet vessels offers cheap transportation to Baltimore, and steam-boats run on the Nanticoke and Wicomico rivers every day.

There are 91 white and 17 colored schools in the county.

The United States census of manufactures for 1905 is as follows:

Number of establishments, 124.

Capital invested, \$1,370,878.

Cost of materials used, \$1,321,628.

Value of products, \$2,029,292.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Worcester county's area is 487 square miles, of which Syneputent, Chincoteague, Isle of Wight, Assowoman and Newport bays form about one-quarter. The whole eastern boundary of the county is the Atlantic ocean. A narrow strip of beach, ranging from one-quarter of a mile to one mile in width, forms the coast and is separated from the mainland by the bays above mentioned. The narrowest part

of the water is at Ocean City, a prosperous seaside resort, where it is spanned by a bridge about one-quarter of a mile in length. The widest part of the bay is just below Snow Hill, where it is about eight miles from shore to shore. Delaware is the northern and Virginia the southern boundary.

The population of the county is over 21,000, and the assessed valuation of property is \$5,769,123. The tax rate for 1905 was \$1.

Snow Hill is the county seat. Pocomoke City is 14 miles south of Snow Hill, and is connected therewith by the local packet line, also by the boats of the B., C. & A. R. R. Co. Berlin, 16 miles north of Snow Hill and eight miles west of Ocean City, is at the junction of the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia branch of the P., B. & W. R. R. and the B., C. & A. Railway.

The thriving villages are Stockton and Girdletree, from each of which are shipped annually about 40,000 barrels of oysters, and each of which contains a thriving bank, canning factory and barrel factory, and also good schools and churches. Other growing villages are Newark, Bishopville, Whaleyville and Showells.

The steady growth of Ocean City as a summer resort has made an excellent local market for truck.

The soil of Worcester county varies from a light sand to a heavy clay, the majority being a splendid loam with some clay. The proximity of the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf stream makes the climate temperate. There are 1,987 farms in the county. The county abounds in the production of small fruits. The principal products of the farms are grain, wheat and truck. There are two large and prosperous nurseries in the county.

From the bays of the county are taken quantities of the finest oysters, and the revenue from these add

materially to the prosperity of the county. Fish are plentiful in the bays. At Ocean City deep sea fishing is an extensive industry.

There are 86 white and 20 colored schools in Worcester. Banking facilities are ample, the banks containing on deposit about \$1,500,000.

There are scattered through the county a number of canning factories and also 15 or 20 small sawmills, which supply lumber to the larger mills.

The census of 1905 makes the following report for the larger industries of Worcester county:

Number of establishments, 87.

Capital invested, \$795,117.

Cost of materials used, \$916,969.

Value of products, \$1,450,259.

MARYLAND

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